PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,014—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1893.

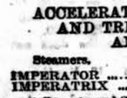
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BORDEAUX WINES.

			Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE, after dinner			41 12
Do. Larose	dinner		20 4
St. JULIEN			25 4
St. Estephe			20 4
MEDOC	breakfast		17 12
St. Julien Medoc			12 12

Discount for Cash 5 per cent.
Cases of 2 doz. Pints Rs. 2 extra.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th Nov.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan. 1894.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	960	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	10th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

29th Nov. 13th Dec.
27th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Seacon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1893. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,460 tons, on the 18th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mongrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,090 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

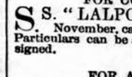
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,222	21st Nov.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3,380	30th ,,
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2, 1893. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
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HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith's
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CH. DE CAZANOVE, AVIZE (Champagne).

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

Vin Monarque	at Rs.	70	Per Doz.	Quarts
Carte Blanche	,,	,,	56	,,	,,
Carte Noire	,,	,,	49	,,	,,
Carte Bleue	,,	,,	43	,,	,,
Clos De Avize	,,	,,	36	,,	,,
Avize Mousseue	,,	,,	35	,,	,,

Large Discounts allowed to the Trade, Clubs, and Messes.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK ST.,
OR
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

Gentlemen's Hats and Sun Helmets of the latest and most approved Patterns.

STRAW HATS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SCARVES AND TIES.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUDS.
IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND SHEETINGS.
&c., &c., &c.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

The Noted House in BOMBAY.
Compare our Prices with other Firms.
A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.
STANDARD BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
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CHRISTMAS BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.
'XMAS CARDS. ANNUALS. DIARIES.
BOOKLETS. CALENDARS.
'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS THE VERY BEST BREWED IN GERMANY,
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
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WHAT TO DRINK? WHY, NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE-BOTTLE" WHISKY,
and you'll not regret it!!
"There's not a headache in a hogshead of it."—*Shakespeare.*
Send Cash along at once—Rs. 33-12-0,
and try a case.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.
To be obtained of our Agents in every Indian Station.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

THESE Cards are second to none in Elegant designs, Neat style, and Tasteful wordings. In great many Varieties of series to select from. BOOKLETS and TOYBOOKS for Children are also on hand. We respectfully Solicit an early Inspection. CARDS in PACKETS of 20 and 25, Annas 6 and 8.

23, HUMMUM STREET. MADON, SONS & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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PEARLS.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

OVER COATS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

COVERT AND CHESTERS.
A CHOICE AND VARIED SELECTION OF STYLISH AND HIGH CLASS MATERIALS.

HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

LIVER

HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,

And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of

KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THORPE AND CO.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following HIGH CLASS GOODS. All the LATEST NOVELTIES. INSPECTION invited:—

TAILORING.
DRESS SUITINGS, TWEEDS, ETC.
SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, &C.
SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &C.
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS,
BRACES, BELTS, &C.
COLLARS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFLERS, &C.
EIDER-DOWN QUILTS.
RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS.
PILLOWS,
EIDER-DOWN, HORSE HAIR, FEATHER, &C.
TRUNK BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, &C.
DRESSING GOWNS.
ALL THE NEW TEXTURES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER.....Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 20 ARTISTS.

The Performances of this Company have created a perfect furore in the East, and it is acknowledged as being the very best Comedy Company that has ever visited India.

The Repertoire consists of all the Latest
LONDON FARCICAL COMEDIES.
THE FIRST PRODUCTION,
AND FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
"MY UNCLE."
AN ORIGINAL FARCICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, BY AMY STEINBERG.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Mr. Benjamin Brown, An Anglo-Indian Merchant.....Mr. Henry Kitts.
Felix Flutter.....Mr. Brown's Nephew.....Mr. George Mallett.
Robert Furnival.....Solicitor. Flutter's Friend.....Mr. J. F. Millar.
Cicero Agincourt Longbeau.....Everybody's Friend, Mr. Lyan Harding.
Signor Nicotini Joskins.....Artiste.....Mr. W. Durant.
Thomas Tomkins.....Waiter.....Mr. Thomas Verner.
Alcibiades Verso.....Mr. D. C. Smith.
Mrs. Col. Walters-nee Starling.....Widow.....Miss Marie Brian.
Mrs. Marmaduke Morley.....Stella Leigh.
Amelia.....{ His Daughters } Miss Marguerite Gregor
Nelly.....{ } Miss Vivianne Dagmar.
Mdme. Nicotini Joskins...Queen of the Slack Wire.....Mrs. J. F. Brian.

Act I.—Reception Room of the Imperial Hotel, Scarboro' Morning. My Prophetic Soul! My Uncle!
Act II.—The same—Afternoon.
Act III.—The same—Evening.
INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

After the Comedy, the following Unique and pleasing Variety items will be given:—

PART II.
Miss Vivianne Dagmar.....French Chausonette and Dance....."Edouard."
Mr. D. C. Smith.....Eccentric Song.
Miss Marie Brian.....Daisy Bell."
CONCLUDING WITH
THE SENSATIONAL SERPENTINE DANCE
BY
MISS VIVIANNE DAGMAR.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER,
The same Magnificent Bill.
TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER,
AND
WEDNESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER,
"OUR FLAT."
THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER,
AND
FRIDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER,
"THE GUV'NOR."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS,
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

DANCE
TO BE HELD IN THE
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL,
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.
ADMISSION:—1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1.
Tickets may be obtained from the Undersigned, or at the Door.
MICHL. D'MELLOW,
FRANK H. ROLLINGS.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only for a month in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Military and Navy in Uniform and Children under Ten Years—Half Price.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS and those interested will be held at the PORT OFFICE, Ballard Road, at 5 P.M., on MONDAY, 20th November.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY has CLOSED its BUSINESS from THIS DAY.
J. J. DA SILVA.
Bombay, November 14, 1893.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY.
NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY having CLOSED its BUSINESS, the UNDERSIGNED are PREPARED to SUPPLY the BOMBAY PAPERS on the Terms advertised by the Bombay Circulating Library.
VINCENT & Co.,
Agents.
27, Apollo Street, Bombay, November 15, 1893.

WANTED,

AN Experienced SUPERINTENDENT, for the F. S. Parekh School of Industry, Surat.
Candidates should submit their application with testimonials to the Undersigned, before the 1st December, 1893. Thorough knowledge of Drawing, Carpentry, Smithing and Fitting necessary. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 per mensem.
SECRETARY.
Surat Municipality.
Municipal Office, Surat, 6th November, 1893.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 16 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the Same Day they are received.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.
FOR 11 NIGHTS ONLY.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES
AND
The New ENGLISH Contingent
Left London by the P. & O. s. s. Victoria, October 27th.
The Greatest Vocal and Saltatorial Combination ever Organized for the East.
WATCH FOR THE UP-TO-DATE REPERTOIR!
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In Aid of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
ON TUESDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER,
AT 5-30 P.M.,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
Miss FLOWER (Piano); Mr. ALLUM (organ) and Mr. FOTIADIS (Tenor).
ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Tickets may be Reserved at Messrs ROSE & Co.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND for the period ending 30th June, 1893, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY per Share (free of Income Tax) will be given at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 17th instant, between the hours of 11 to 2 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Books of the Company on the 5th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Dn) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.,
J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
By Fleming Shaw and Co., his Attornies.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 10 different Descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 1,240 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagoon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Warf Superintendent.
Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and be sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per ton upto a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all Lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th November, 1893.

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A BOON TO MEN

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Broach Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nawab (s), from Calcutta ; Purulia (s), Zanzibar ; and H. M. S. Marathon, Trincomalee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Manilla (s), for Genoa, &c. ; Amra (s), Colombo, &c. ; and Lawada (s), Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day (Friday).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Purulia entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Manilla and Clyde left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 18th instant.

RUN-AWAY PATIENT.—John De Souza, aged seventeen years, a patient in the J. J. Hospital, absconded on Tuesday morning, taking with him a *bundles* and a pair of trousers belonging to the institution.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned special meeting of the profession will be held in the Library Room of the Grant Medical College to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the question of Fever as a whole.

A NATIVE CRAFT SWAMPED.—A native craft, belonging to one Esmailkhan Kallakhan, laden with rice, valued at Rs. 4,000, bound from Bhivndi to Bombay, was swamped, and sunk off Mazagon Dock, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon. All the crew swam safely to shore.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Maital, a woman, residing at Falkland Road, has made a report to the police, that during the night of the 13th instant, while she was asleep in her room, one Peermahomed Moonshi removed from her person a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 66, and escaped with them.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	Light Cavalry		Suppe
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard		Sullivan
Valse	Dolores		Waldteufel
Dance	Pompeuse		Cellier
Potpourri	Stradella		Flotow
Polka	Laughing		Conradi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RIOTERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged Ahmed Sultan and eight others with rioting, desecrating a place of public worship, and murdering Keshav Gopal, at Old Nagpada Street, on the 11th August last, the first day of the riots. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Kapadia and Mr. DeSouza, pleaders, defended the accused. The Public Prosecutor having closed the case for the prosecution, his Worship formally committed the accused to take their trial on the above charges at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

RIOTING AT GRANT ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Balaram Motiram, a Hindu contractor, was charged with rioting, desecrating a place of public worship, and theft, on the 12th August last, during the late riots, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. G. W. Roughton (of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne) represented the accused. Mr. Kirkpatrick, before opening the defence, asked the Court if the accused was to be committed to the Sessions, or the case was to be summarily disposed of. His Worship replied that under any circumstances the accused would be committed. Mr. Kirkpatrick declined to cross-examine the witnesses, and asked his Worship not to frame the charge against the accused, but to allow one day's adjournment, to enable an application to be made to the High Court to liberate the accused on bail as soon as he was committed. The case was accordingly adjourned until to-day.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Vinayak Shaukar, officiating Kulkarni of Manze Pangri, Taluka Akola, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN IN TROUBLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield placed a Frenchman, named Louis Jonston, aged twenty-nine years, a carpenter, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing theft of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 80 ; a gold brooch, of the value of Rs. 30 ; a gold ring, set with pearls and diamonds, valued at Rs. 40 ; a gold chain, valued at Rs. 15 ; and a watch case, of the value of one rupee, belonging to one Mary Silverman, residing at Cursetjee Suklajee Street. It appears from the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution that a few days ago the accused came to Bombay from Mauritius by the s. s. Lombardy. After his arrival in Bombay, Jonston went to the complainant's place, and remained there for four days. At about half-past six o'clock, on Tuesday morning, while the complainant was in bed, the accused surreptitiously removed the bunch of her keys, which was lying under the pillow, and having opened her box abstracted the jewellery, and made off with it. A quarter of an hour afterwards, complainant had an occasion to open her box, when to her surprise she found it open and its contents stolen. She immediately suspected the accused, and being aware that he had arrived in Bombay by the s.s. Lombardy, at once went to the Prince's Dock, in search of him. Failing to find him there, she proceeded to the English Hotel, but Jonston could not be found. A report was made to the police, and, on the following morning Constable Good, accompanied by the complainant, went to the Fort, and made inquiries about the accused in every hotel, but Jonston's whereabouts could not be traced. At last on the evening of the same day Constable Good, accompanied by a native who knew the accused, went to the Alexandra Hotel, opposite the Victoria Dock, and arrested Jonston there in one of the rooms. After his arrest, the accused made certain statements, and took the police to Mazagon, where he pointed out a Marwaree, named Rattonji Jeitha, with whom he had pledged the whole of the property for Rs. 20 in the name of "Louis Russel." The accused, on being questioned by the Court, admitted the offence, but said he had spent the whole of his money, and had nothing left to pay his hotel bill. He, however, intended to get an advance, and return the property. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

JADHOWJI RAGHOWJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Mathooradass Gooculdas. The following three resolutions, which had been passed unanimously at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on the 1st instant, were confirmed :—(1) That this company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Gooculdas Madhowji be and he is hereby appointed sole liquidator of the company, without remuneration. (2) That the arrangement made by the board of directors on behalf of the company with the Madhowji Dhurumsey Manufacturing Company, Limited, on 21st day of October, 1893 for the sale and assignment of the lands mill buildings, machinery, premises, bungalows, chawls, warehouses, hereditaments, property, effects, assets, trade-marks, rights and credits, business and good-will stock and stores, &c., of this company to the said Madhowji Dhurumsey Company, Limited, be and the same is hereby approved and confirmed. (3). That the said liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the said arrangement and completing the said sale and assignment as soon as possible.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and bountiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING)

A MAHOMEDAN LADY'S CAVEAT DISMISSED.

FATMABAI AND CASSUM ALLARAKIA VS. RABIABAI.

THIS was an argument of a rule requiring the defendant to shew cause why the suit should not be forthwith put down for trial of the preliminary issue, namely, whether she (defendant) was entitled to file a caveat, and why a receiver should not be appointed to recover the rents already due, and hereafter to become due, by the several tenants of the immoveable property of the deceased Cassum Alliani, with liberty to him to continue the suits already filed by the testator. Mr. K. F. Modi was meanwhile appointed receiver, without security, to collect rents and to continue suits already filed. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the defendant.

It was stated that Cassum Alliani died at Bombay on the 24th July, 1893, after having made his last will in the English language on the 27th April last, and he left considerable property, moveable and immoveable. The deceased appointed his widow, Fatmabai, and Cassum Allarakhia as his executrix and executor, respectively. On the 17th August last, the latter applied for probate of the will, which was ready to be granted, when the defendant, the wife of a predeceased son of the testator, filed a caveat against the grant of probate to the plaintiffs, based on an affidavit alleging that the testator was not of sound mind, that the will was not interpreted to him, and that he executed it under undue influence. The caveatrix was in no way interested in the estate of the deceased, and could not get any share of it even if the will was disproved. The caveat had, it was alleged, been filed by defendant at the instigation of her father, who wished to screw out monies from the plaintiffs by harassing them and putting the estate to unnecessary costs by delaying the grant of probate. The plaintiffs prayed for the appointment of a receiver, &c.

The defendant, in her caveat, stated that Cassum Alliani was not, at the time of the execution of the will, in his sound sense and understanding. The will was not interpreted to him previous to its execution ; and its execution was procured by undue influence and misrepresentations. Mr. Jardine argued on these grounds against the grant of probate to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Lang contended that the defendant's interest was the same whether there was a will or no will ; and she had no right to come in and oppose. Plaintiffs were prepared to show that the property was self-acquired ; and even on the footing that it was ancestral, the defendant had no "locus standi."

His Lordship, in giving his decision, said he did not think the caveatrix had therefore no right to come in. The property of the testator was self-acquired, and she had no right ; but even if it were ancestral, she could only be entitled to maintenance. His Lordship therefore dismissed the caveat with costs.

AN OBSTINATE TENANT DEFYING HIS LANDLORD.

HASANBHOY BANDAIALI VS. HIRALAL RAMGOPAL.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 2,960-8-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, being the amount of rent due by the defendant. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Dikshit, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he is the owner of five godowns situated at Kalyan Road, near the Prince's Dock, which in April, 1891, were let to the defendant on a monthly tenancy. On the 28th April, he gave the defendant notice to vacate the godowns, but the latter, on the 31st May, gave up possession of only two of the godowns, stating that he required the others for a further period, and challenged the plaintiff to file a suit of ejectment against him if he required possession at once. The plaintiff said he could at the time have let each of the godowns on a year's lease at Rs. 115 per mensem, and he therefore gave the defendant notice that he would hold him responsible for any damage or loss which he might sustain in consequence of the premises being non-available for the intended tenant. On the 20th July, the defendant gave plaintiff notice that he intended to vacate the premises before the 1st September, whereupon the plaintiff informed him that he should hold him responsible for a year's rental of the godowns less any rent that might actually be realised. The defendant contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover from him more than Rs. 315, being the rent of the godowns at Rs. 105 per mensem until they were vacated. That amount had been tendered before the suit was filed, and had been since paid into Court, in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim. The defendant denied that the plaintiff had suffered the pecuniary damage alleged, and said that even if he had, he was not entitled to recover compensation from him.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, said that owing to the defendant's action, the plaintiff had been precluded from letting his godowns at an increased rental of Rs. 10 per month, and that therefore the defendant had rendered himself liable for the loss. Due notice had been served upon him, intimating that he would be held liable for any loss that might occur, and looking to that fact, and that the plaintiff had fully made out his case, his Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,960-8-0 with costs, and interest on the judgment.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY).

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

777—Payne G and S—Dhamjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishunker and K.

753—Payne G and S—Jaikissondas Purshotumdas vs Bhoocundass Visbhoocundas.

769—Little S N and B—Valiabdas Damodar vs Canjee Purbat and others—Payne G and S.

783—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia and another vs Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry—Chalk W and S.

774—Chalk W and S—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Jetha Ratna and others—Payne G and S and Edgelow and G.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

351-2067-90—Baikrishna and P—Dayal Mowjee vs Nanbai and another—Payne G and S.

2742-92—Khunderao M—Cooverbai vs Kessowjee Laljee—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

To speak to the minutes of Decretal Order.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narondas Cullandas vs Davidas, Harivallabdas and others—Brown and M—Crawford B and Co. E and G, D and H and C, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

446-92—Daphtary and F—Vassonjee Gopal and another vs Hajee Abdool Latiff Hajee Ebrahim—Wadia and G—Part heard.

386-93—Brown and M—Baboolnath Vithal and another vs Raghoba Govind and others—Shamrao P.

435-92—Wadia and G—Cowasji Pallonji vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody—Nanabhai and H.

596-92—M H Khan (for pauper)—Haftzabai vs Goolam Ally bin Goolam Hoosein Karbari and others—in person.

301-93—Chitnis, M and M—Shivjee Lingoo Jaya vs Toolsiram Sentoojee Kale—Chalk, W and S.

429-92—Nanu and H—Dinsha Pestonji Batha vs Francisco Celestino Feliciano Menezes and others—Craigie, L and O.

189-93—Crawford B and C—Peter Harrowner vs Narayen Janardhan Chatre and others—M N Saklatwalla.

208-93—Crawford B and Co—James Connel vs Nensi Khairaz and another—Little S N and B.

345-91—Chalk W and S—Sayadhoosunally bin Mir Rahimally vs Ahlabai and another—Dikshit and H.

291-93—Bhaishunker and K—Kessowjee Damoodhar and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others—Little S N and B.

199-93—K D Shroff—Gokuldas Khooshalchnd and another vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Little S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Posponed Long Causes.

89-93—Edgelow and G—Halee Saboo Seedick vs Premabai and another—Bicknel M and M—(Not to be called on.)

577-90—Roughton and B—Rao Bahadur Bhugwandas Baghlia and others vs Hajee Aboo Ahmed and others—Brown and M—(Not to be called on.)

Petition for Hearing.

Jehangir D for Petitioner—In the matter of the Trust settlement of Pitamber and Mararji Pitamber and in the matter of the Trustees and Mortgages Powers Act 1866, and the matter of the Petition of Dowkabai Petitioner.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-93—Little, S N and B—Poonja Wallji vs Mithibai and others—Payne, G and S, and T and D.

180-92—Craigie, L O—Vasudeo Venayakrao Mancoba vs Bagirthibai and others—Wadia and G and B and K.

315-93—Chalk, W and S—Mahonlal Mangobai vs Choonilal Gadar—Edgelow and G.

351-93—Khanderao M—Jairamdas Ganeshdas and another vs Hurmusjee Khetsidas—Brown and M.

331-93—Mansukhlal, D and J—Manockvahoo vs Jamnadas Purshotumdas—M and R.

341-93—Ardesir, H and D—Ramnarayen Nathooram vs Jairissondas Gungadas—Little, S N and B.

618-90—Roughton and B—The State of Hyderabad vs Sirdar Delar Ul-Mulk—Crawford B B and B.

500-93—In person—Budroodin Valad Shaik Saheb Nulkre vs Jamnadas Javerdas—Little, S N and B.

SECOND-LIEUT. R. L. BENWELL, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from November 3rd, 1893.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are the results of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to insure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, for eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, climates, and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can, under all circumstances, soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed ; a cure will soon follow.

THE GUZERAT PARSEE MUTUAL DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Surat on November 14th, says :—The second annual meeting of this Society was held on Sunday last under the presidency of K. B. Darashaw Dossabhai, 1st Class City Magistrate, Surat, who is the president of the managing committee of the fund. The meeting was well attended, and the proceedings were preceded by a Jasan ceremony, with Dastur Rustamjee Jamshedjee as the officiating priest, who, having finished the ceremony, made a long and impressive speech, likening the Guzerat Parsee fund to a ship in a stormy sea, which, under skilful guidance of its promoters, had steered clear of shoals and rocks and had reached its destination in safety. He also expatiated on the Jasan institution and its religious and social importance. Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dossabhai then addressed the meeting. He expressed the great pleasure it gave him to preside on that occasion. At their last general meeting he assured them that the fund, in spite of various obstacles, had become an accomplished fact, and that it would be very shortly put upon afirm footing. It gave him great pleasure to announce that the hope then expressed had been more than realized, in so far that not only had the fund been put upon a firm basis, but the promoters had been in a position to start a second fund on similar lines. The flourishing condition of the fund showed what patience and perseverance in a good cause could achieve. The reduction in the maximum number of the members from 2,500 to 1,800, made last year, did not recommend itself to many members of the fund. It was but natural that well-to-do members should not have, at first sight, approved of the proposal, for a reduction in the maximum number meant reduction in the contemplated benefit. But the scheme of starting a second fund removed the cause of disappointment to such members, for when the second fund got the full complement of 1,800 members, it would more than meet the wishes of those members. Now that the first fund had its full complement, he would request those members to apply, as soon as they can, for admission into the second fund, and set that fund on as firm a basis as the first one. The first and foremost thing that contributes to the permanence of the fund is the low death-rate, and it gave him infinite pleasure to tell them what they perhaps already knew, that the death-rate this year had been 4·39 per mille of members. That phenominally low death-rate has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In funds like that, if the rate per 1,000 were 12, or a little higher, it would be considered, even in the Parsee community, a reasonable death-rate. Should they next year, or in years to come, have a death-rate at 12 per mille, it would no doubt compare very unfavourably with that phenominally low ratio still they should bear in mind that that low ratio is abnormal, and they could not reasonably expect it every year, notwithstanding the low rate of mortality in our community. Four deaths per 1,000 members is an event for which they ought to thank Providence. That state of things was mainly attributed to some mysterious natural coincidences, but they might partially attribute it to the strict, or rather very careful, selection of the members from among the applicants. There were 819 males and 1,003 females enrolled members, that is to say, that the female members exceed the male ones by about 200. The table of classification by cities and towns showed that Naosari was not a whit behind Surat in sending its tale of members, and Broach, Bulsar, Udwada, and other places had sent in a number commensurate with the Parsee population they contain. He attributed this state of things to the laudable endeavours of our agents in those places. A glance at the age table showed that the percentage of members, aged 51 to 55, has gone down from 26 to 22 per cent. That reduction was mainly due to careful selection in the year under report. An examination of the mortality table showed that out of eight deaths in all six deaths occurred in members whose age ranged from 50 to 55 years. Six out of eight was an inordinately high proportion, and the working committee would be quite justified if they did not relax their strictness in the selection of the members. Last year the largest amount paid to the nominee of a dead member was Rs 1,075-2, while the deceased paid nothing in the shape of a call, and the smallest amount was Rs 443-14-10 as against Re 1-2 paid by the member as a death-call. The reason why such small sums were given was that the maximum number of members subject under the rules to death call was then respectively 1,245 and 830. Now that the fund had reached the maximum number of 1,800, the nominee of a member of the first class would get, on a rough estimate, Rs. 1,500 and the nominee of a member of the second class from Rs. 900 to Rs, 1,000. The total sum paid to the nominees of a deceased member in the year under report is Rs, 7,080-0-3, which, added to the sum paid the year before, brings the sum to Rs. 8,647-5-9. In itself it was a small amount, but, as he had said before, that fund is peculiarly fortunate so far as the death-rate of its members was concerned. The whole capital of the fund was invested in the Government Savings Bank. There were other more profitabble investments but high profit and great risk go hand in hand, so he thought the managing committee was well advised when it put out all the capital in the safest investment. The fund had very naturally to go into debt before it was set a going, but he was very glad to say that by judicious economy the managers had been able not only to pay off the debt, but to carry over Rs. 531-6-5 to the credit of the fund. The meeting unanimously adopted the report of the general management and account of the receipts and expenditure of this fund for the Yezdegirdi year 1262. The alterations and modifications suggested by the managing committee to be made in the existing rules and regulations of the fund were approved. Votes of thanks having been adopted, the proceedings terminated. The managing committee having transacted some important business, about 25 members sat at dinner, organised in honour of the occasion. The toast of H. M. the Queen was proposed by the president, Khan Bahadur Darashaw, and was received with great and loyal enthusiasm. Mr. Bezonjee Vakeel proposed the toast of the president, which was also drunk heartilly.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th November, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	2,36,000	4,000	3,61,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	141	3	216
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	21,69,936	32,31,521	93,104	54,97,561
Total for 18 weeks..	22,90,936	34,70,521	97,104	58,58,561
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,44,172	2,79,299	5,664	4,29,135
Per mile of Ry do.	86	167	3	256
Total to corresponding date do.	19,75,602	36,95,912	3,08,864	59,80,378
Decrease for the week.....				Rs. 68,135
Do. to date.....				,, 1,21,317

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received at the offices of Messrs. W. and A. Graham, Manchester Merchants, of Parsee Razar Street, that the warehouse of the firm in Manchester has been destroyed by fire. The warehouse was situated in Sackville Street, and was one of the largest buildings in Manchester. The telegram gave no details as to the damage done, but stated that it was very extensive and was covered by insurance. They were requested that samples of piece goods, &c., should be forwarded as quickly as possible, and it is inferred from this that the building was almost entirely gutted. As there has of late been a brisk trade in piece goods the stock in hand at the time of the outbreak was considerably below the normal quantity. There is in fact reason to believe that the warehouse contained little more than the goods prepared for transit. The representatives of the firm here await full particulars by mail.

THE gross earnings of the Madras Railway Company during the half-year ended 30th June 1893 exceeded those of the corresponding half of 1892 by Rs. 5,41,612, or over 11 per cent. This was due to general improvement of traffic. During the same period working expenses showed a reduction of Rs. 2,27,347, and the percentage of expenses to receipts was reduced from 56·33 to 46·26. Both passengers and goods traffic contributed towards the improvement in Revenue.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGINEER.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

At the N.-W.-P. High Court Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Blair and a jury, Robert Fenelon Hawkins was charged with murder, under section 302, I. P. C. The circumstances of the death of Mr. E. C. Elliott, Engineer on the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway, whom the accused shot on 30th August last, will be remembered. The case has aroused much interest, chiefly on account of the accused and the deceased being both Europeans.

Mr. Strachey, barrister-at-law, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Ram Pershad, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Coleman, solicitor, for the, prisoner.

The Registrar read the charge, to which the accused who throughout appeared cool and self-possessed, smiling slightly as he entered the dock, pleaded not guilty. The jury was then impanelled. Mr. Coleman challenged one European and two natives, and the jury was ultimately composed of seven Europeans and two natives.

Mr. Strachey began his opening speech by reading and explaining section 302 of the Penel Code, under which the prisoner was charged. The prisoner, he then proceeded, was charged with murdering Mr. Elliot by shooting him with a revolver on the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway, at a place between the river Kosi and a place called Mundha, in the Moradabad District. The jury would probably have no difficulty in deciding that it was by the hand of the prisoner that Mr. Elliot met his death, for it had never, he believed, been denied that the prisoner did actually shoot him, or that, in agreement with the medical evidence, the cause of death was the injury he then received. The question for them would turn on the circumstances in which the killing was done. Both Mr. Elliot and the prisoner were engineers on the Railway. Mr. Elliot as subdivisional officer and prisoner as a temporary engineer under Mr. Mr. Elliot. Prisoner's duties included the measuring of work done by contractors and superintending the construction of a bridge over the river Kosi, which is on the border of the Rampur State. Both Mr. Elliot and prisoner had bungalows on the Rampur side of the river Kosi, not in the city, but some distance from the river. Prisoner had in addition to his bungalow a hut, in which he did his work ; it was situated about 200 yards on the Moradabad side of the river, a short distance from a *pucka* road from Moradabad to Rampur, which was at right angles to the river Kosi. Parallel to this road was the railway line, and at a distance of about thirty yards from it. Besides the hut occupied by prisoner, there was another, in which a Madrasi clerk of the prisoner's used to do his work. Along the *pucka* road there was the place called Mundha, about four miles from the river Kosi. As to the circumstances immediately connected with the murder, it was not necessary to go farther back than the 28th August. Mr. Elliott was killed on the 30th. On 28th August an order was passed by Mr. Elliot and communicated to the prisoner. It was kept in a correspondence book containing official orders about the work. Orders were written on the left hand side by Mr. Elliot, and prisoner made any note he wished to make on the right hand side. This order of the 28th called on prisoner to leave and proceed to Moradabad, where he would be settled up with. Prisoner was directed to meet Mr. Elliot on the morning of the 30th at chain 190 on the railway line, where they would go over the measurements, and he was asked to have the contractors present. Chain 190 was about half way between Kosi and Mundha. About 7 o'clock on the 30th Mr. Elliot drove to the river and crossed it. A tum-tum was waiting for him and he drove towards Mundha. Several kkalasis, whose presence was required to make measurements, met him and kept close to the tum-tum till they reached chain 190, where Mr. Elliot left the tum-tum and went towards the embankment. Prisoner was standing at the foot of the embankment, which is from five to ten feet high. Jhinguri, one of the kkalasis, followed Mr. Elliot closely, the others were a little farther off, but could see and hear what followed. When Mr. Elliot went up to prisoner, something passed between them, described by the witnesses as a salutation. That was all that was said. At this time the prisoner was holding two books in his left hand. Mr. Elliot went past the prisoner to go up the mound, and as soon as he passed, prisoner took out a pistol and fired at him. He was so close to prisoner that his clothes were singed. He turned round and the prisoner fired again, and Mr. Elliot fell, and after an interval prisoner fired a third time. Prisoner then went along the side of the embankment to his hut on the river bank, and told his Madrasi clerk, Ramayar, to muster the men and to tell them all that he had shot Mr. Elliot. He then returned to the hut, and sent off a duplicate telegram to Mrs. R. F. Hawkins and Mrs. V. E. Hawkins, Madras :—

"Battle of Kosi over. I have shot Mr Elliot. You will therefore never see me again. Good-bye"

Having sent off the telegram he shut himself up in the hut. When Mr. Elliot was shot Jhinguri and Muthra, a khalasi, went in the tum-tum to the river, and Jhinguri crossed it, and gave information to Mrs. Elliot at the bungalow. The other khalasis remained by the body till Dr. Manifold, the Civil Surgeon, arrived. Subadar-Major Shurber Singh, of the Rampur troops, was returning from parade when he met Mrs. Elliot in the carriage, and ascertaining what had happened, he went and told Dr. Manifold, the Civil Surgeon, and Colonel Ross, the Resident, and then obtained a Gurkha guard and went to arrest the prisoner at the hut. Dr. Manifold went and examined the body and left it in charge of Sergeat Heerans, who had accompanied him. Going next to the prisoner's hut he found the Gurkha guard there. He called prisoner, who, after a time, came out with a pistol in his pocket. This he gave up to Dr. Manifold, and he was then taken by him to Mundha. During the drive prisoner said he was very glad he had done this. He would be hung for it, but he was glad. Dr. Manifold warned him that what he said might be used against him, but he said he did not considered it murder. If Dr. Manifold knew what provocation he had received he would say he was justified. The post mortem examination showed that Mr. Elliot had received three wounds, the first of which must have proved fatal. It was now necessary, counsel said, leaving the immediate circumstances of the murder, to go into the past history of the relations of the men, in order to ascertain the motive and some explanation of the deed. The defence offered by the prisoner in the lower Court was that he shot Mr. Elliot because of grave and sudden provocation. When Mr. Elliot came up to him he said to him "I have done for you now," and this coming at the close of a long course of insults and taunts so deprived him of self-control that he threw down the books and shot him. It was necessary to see whether this was a likely or probable story. Mr. Elliot became subdivisional officer in 1891, prisoner began work in 1892 as a supervising overseer. In July he became temporary Engineer without increase of pay. His duty was at first confined to Kosi bridge, but he was afterwards employed generally in other works. There was a good deal of friction between Mr. Elliot and prisoner from the first : dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. Elliot with his work, and a belief on the part of prisoner that he was unjustly accused ; and that proper deference was not paid to his social position, and he thought besides that he was being accused to Mr. Compbell, his superior officer. In February 1893 this friction was intensified, obviously because the work was, in Mr. Elliot's opinion, unsatisfactorily done, and it reached a crisis in July. On the 19th July Mr. Elliot wrote in the correspondence book, finding fault with the way in which the construction of a certain drain was being carried out and with the delay. The question, counsel said, was as to the tone of the letter and the state of feeling between the two men. A reply was written in the book by prisoner next day. This letter counsel read. He controverted Mr. Elliot's statements regarding the work done on the drains in very insubordinate language, and remarked that the worst had now come to the worst, and must now mend itself, and a bleeding Briton, who had borne as much as any mortal could bear, now rose to vindicate his cause, and fearing no man he would begin the "battle of Kosi." This, counsel pointed out, was the first use of the phrase that appeared in the telegrams he despatched after shooting Mr. Elliot. The jury would see the writing, and they could judge whether it showed any agitation in the writer. Mr. Elliot wrote a private letter which was undated, but prisoner replied to it on the 27th July. In his letter Mr. Elliot requested prisoner to reconsider his previous letter and to apologise for his insubordinate language. Referring to an expression in prisoner's letter he asked :—

"Why then do you shatter twenty years of hard work at one blow ?" Pointing out that his letter was insubordinate and insolent to the last degree, and that it could only lead to one result if he had to submit it to Mr. Campbell, "I cannot therefore," he continued, "and this up without making one effort to get you to see this matter in its real light. . . I do not wish to humble you or any man, but you have written so insubordinately and insolently that I must insist upon a full apology and withdrawal of all you have said. The letter you have written can harm no one but yourself, and it must ruin your prospects, if you make me send it up, and I earnestly beg that for your own sake and for the sake of your wife and children, and all who belong to and care for you, that you will be sensible and reasonable over this matter and do as I have asked you."

There was an immediate answer in the correspondence book acknowledging receipt of the letter, and a full reply was made on the 27th. The note in the correspondence book was as follows :—

"Your D. O. without date regarding the life and death struggle that is going on was received by me about midnight on the 26th July 1893. I laid it at once under my pillow, and after doing my duty for the following day I mean to reply to it. Please therefore anticipate a reply."

The reply dated the 27th July was also read by counsel. It was very long and contained the following passages :—

"I have received your D. O. with regard to the controversy that is now going on between us, and although I thank you very much indeed for making one final effort to save me from utter ruin, I am very sorry on the other hand to say that I have given you an ultimatum and mean to stick to it. You ask me why after it has taken me twenty years to attain the position I have I wish to shatter it at one blow. Well, it is because I did not make myself, or rather my birthright known to anyone until I had advanced to a certain stage, and because I consider it far more honourable to sacrifice fifty years' of service than to surrender to unjust demands. I am fully aware that the tenor of my letter to you must to you appear highly insubordinate and insolent. But please remember that the British law excuses a man even of murder if there is sufficient grave and sudden provocation."

The writer then told a story of a quarrel between a Commissioner and an Inspector of the Salt Revenue, who made it up and observed that when "those Britishers (like all Britishers ought to do) came forward and made the peace, why, may I ask, do you persist in getting the slow poisoning process ready for my destruction. It would be more charitable on your part to ask Mrs. Elliot to make me a cake for the good things that I have done for you, and for you to put in a dose of arsenic in that cake for the insults and injuries that you have received from me, so that instead of being slow poisoned to death I give up the ghost and enter into the Kingdom of my Lord ?"

The writer then referred to a verse in Jeremiah, protested his belief in the Scriptures, and added that :

"Napoleon only failed after he had rejected God Nelson and Wellington, although sinners, the same as all men are, never failed, because they always remembered their Creator. You say in one part that if I insist on the correspondence being sent up that I will be the only one to suffer. Allow me to warn you that I do not think so," going on to instance the example of Samson. Finally, he asked Mr. Elliot to "destroy the whole correspondence and meet me with outstretched arm, the same as dear departed Nelson demanded when he heard Hardy and the other man, I forget his name, were not in terms."

They would bear in mind, counsel said, the tone of this letter compared with that of Mr. Elliot, and in particular the phrase "The British law excuses a man even of murder if there is sufficient grave and sudden provocation." Mr. Elliot wrote on the same day another letter beginning :—

"My dear Hawkins,—I have received your letter, and though I can only suppose that it is really written in the same spirit as your previous letters I prefer to consider it genuine so that I should not lose a chance of any kind of persuading you to look on this matter from the point of view it must appear to those to whom I shall have to submit it." He continued :—"I wrote to you last night and I am writing this now in the hope that you may be induced to avoid the self-immolation which you insist on undergoing ; because I cannot allow you to make me the means of bringing it about without doing everything in "my power first to get you to desist." He concluded :—"Believe me, I am truly sincere in wishing you to desist from the result of your own actions. They can only end in disgrace, which will be very terrible to you.

On the 28th prisoner again wrote admitting in a modified manner that he had misjudged Mr. Elliot's motives and apologising for his letter. This concluded the July correspondence. Mr. Elliot considered it his duty to submit the correspondence to Mr. Campbell, Executive Engineer, which he did on the 31st July, and on the 2nd or 3rd August Mr. Campbell came to the part of the line on which Mr. Elliot and prisoner were working. H called the two to his bungalow, and asked prisoner what complaint he had to make. Prisoner said that Mr, Elliot never seemed to believe him, when he said he had made great exertions and undergone great hardships in the course of his duties. He inferred this, he said, from Mr. Elliot's manner. The relations of the two men did not improve after this, and prisoner wrote that a statement of Mr. Elliot's was a "barefaced lie." Mr. Elliot sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Campbell, who saw Mr Elliot, and it was decided to suspend the prisoner. This was communicated to the prisoner on the 29th of August in the letter already referred to. It was a suspension, not a dismissal order. Mr. Elliot had no power even to suspend. This was the history of the official relations between Mr. Elliot and the prisoner, said counsel, and it had an important bearing on the statement of priso

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p m., Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, at Parel, in the Hope Mills, a quantity of burnt and damaged cotton on account of the concerned by order of The Hope Mills, Co., Limited.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable real Satin Wood, Ebony, Mahogany, Teakwood, and Blackwood Household Furniture, Chandeliers, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The View," Hornby Villard, Worlee, opposite Mama Hajani, the very valuable and handsome real, solid, satin-wood, ebony and mahogany, teakwood and blackwood French-polished furniture, &c., of the late KHAN BAHADOOR JAMSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY WADIA, late Master Builder and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, consisting of magnificent satinwood cabinets, ladies' satin-wood working tables, China wooden and plaster of Paris figures, very rare pith decoration work, and ebony glass cases, silk woven pictures by Thomas Stevans, of Coventry and London, pictures of Bombay views, and innumerable other subjects, stuffed butterfly carpets in glass cases,, telescope on stand, stereoscope with a few glass views, mechanical music glass case with sceneries, a few rough strich feathers, musical box, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments in good varieties, 1-2-3 lights hanging argand and wall lamps, 6 to 12 lights chandeliers, washing, dressing and dining tables, with and without arm chairs, satin wood, ebony and other wood arm cnairs, easy chairs, sofas, garden benches, plants and shrubs in tubs and pots, very choice and rare collection of sheils of different varieties, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, on the premises, at Worlee, 1st Pakhady Road, landed properties, by order of the mortgagees, Sonpal Kaya, Dharsey Lila, and Tejoo Kaya, and on account and at the risk of 2 different mortgagors :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Heerajee Maneckjee—
1 piece of fazundari (toca) land.
On account and at the risk of Caveribai, wife of Dadoba Jugonath—
4 pieces of Fazundari (toca) land.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 17, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD BROCADE SATEEN.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass of Cawnpore—
H P H—1437—1 case containing 2 tins 25 pieces 17½" gold brocade sateen.
" —1438—1 case containing 8 tins 24 pieces 17" gold brocade flowered sateen.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

At the Rooms of Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m., the property of a Deceased Solicitor of the High Court, now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
32 boxes "Old Judge" brand portwine.
9 " " still hock.
On account of the concerned—
4 cases gold flowered grenadines without borders 50" wide
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Congo—
L M—533—M M—1142-43—2 cases printed meltons.
1025-28—4 " " "
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Parsons and Co., ex. s. s. Shannon and Oriental—
P & Co.—34—2 cases containing 5,000 double cards with prints of House of Parliament and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, M.P.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 strong second-hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN BORA STREET AT LOWER COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m.., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Lakhma Tolia and Co, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Bai Ooma Doorga Malbaran, the mortgagor, in the pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of the February, 1891, the following properties, viz :—

LOT 1.

All that piece of Fazundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bora Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of several tenants of mortgagor, and assessed by the Municipality under A ward No. 739 and Street No 12, 14, and 16, and is standing in the name of the mortgagor, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Bora Street, and beyond that by the house of Sorabjee Eduljee, on the west by a public passage, and beyond that by the house of Purmanund Kanjee, on the north by the property of the mortgagor, and on the south by the property of Bera Doctor Moosakhan.

LOT 2.

All that piece of Fazundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Hamalwady or Bora Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under A ward No. 740, and Street No. 18, containing by admeasurement 59 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Bora street or Hamalwady, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the house of the mortgagor, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Ungersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 17, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong second hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong-built semi-shigram for brokers.
1 English-built glass-fronted single-seated brougham in good order.
1 chestnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Bay Arab pony, 13-2, eight years old, goes well in saddle.
1 set of double harness in good condition—Owner going home.
1 dark bay waler, 15-2, 7 years old, with a strong mail-phaeton in good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-1, goes in harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, 7 years old, fast and very quiet.
Also set of country harness, with English reins.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, No 28, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 19th inst, at 3 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place the property of an Arab dealer, who absconded from Bombay—
25 Arab horses consisting of polo ponies, galloways, cobs, hacks, &c, &c.
The horses are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Homejee Hall, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood, open-carved and mahogany and ebony-wood household furniture, plateaware, glass and crockery-ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, in very good order, one large English clock by James McCabe, bronze-figured and brass skeleton clocks, under glass dome, valuable bronze Parian and large marble figures on marble pillars, hanging and wall gas-lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong-built victoria, a handsome strong mail phaeton, large marble Iron and China garden flower pots, garden lamps on posts, hanging globes, handsome mahogany chiffoniers, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Mr Jalbhoy Ardesar Sett's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak, black and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very rich 8 and 12-lights chandeliers by Nash, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, very handsome table ornaments, fancy door curtains, a strong office shigram, &c., the property of JUGMOHANDAS VUNDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of horse shoes, rails, cast iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and flies, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, 1893,
SALE OF FURNITURE AND PLANTS
belonging to
MR. and MRS. PHIPSON,
at their Bungalow, on Cumballa Hill.

BONA-FIDE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to sell, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at Ridge Road, near All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, the household furniture and effects, the property of T. W. PEARSON, Esq., the same comprising furniture of Deschamps, Mackenzie and others, dinner and dessert services, plated ware, lamps, bed with English mattresses, pictures by Van Ruth, Hamilton, Maxwell and others, English-built brougham, b. w. gelding, plants, ferns, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view our days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 17, 1893.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he has arrived in Bombay in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among them are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses, including Greys. Also some Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
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"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8 ; Wholesale of

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RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

HENRY HISCOCKS
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
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HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday. The price of Bar Silver further declined 1-16d. to 32 1-16d. per oz. ; and in New York it was unchanged at 69¼ cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange in London unaltered, at 4·84¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼ ; Paris Exchange in London was a shade easier at fcs. 25·16.

At the biddings for Indian Council Bills, about half a lakh was allotted to Calcutta, a quarter of a lakh to Bombay, and half a lakh to Madras, at 1s. 3¼d. ; and an extra quarter lakh to Calcutta at the same rate, which is the same as was obtained for the lakh of Wire Transfers in Bombay placed on Tuesday. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted next week.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed was quoted on London yesterday at 38s. 6d. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, Market dull ; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 37s. 9d. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, Market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening ; Surats firm ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearest position, and 3-64d. in all others, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales, the Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, Cotton prices were again unchanged at 8 3-16 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 8·19 cents for February Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales ; and the figures for this new season to date compare as shown below with those for the same period in the two preceding years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	41,000	32,000	45,000
Four days' do.	193,000	163,000	237,000
Since 1st September.	2,287,000	2,120,000	3,040,000

We have had another quiet day in the staple here, though prices show no change. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of ready new Pachora, at Rs. 184½ ; while the Mills have taken 850 bales in all, consisting of 350 old Bhownuggur at Rs. 180-95 ; 100 each of Pachora, Rs. 147 ; Oomra, Ginned, at Rs. 180 ; and Wudwan, at Rs. 188 ; 50 Compta, at Rs. 161 ; and 150 ready new Pachora, at Rs. 188 per candy.

This morning's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts reported a further light rainfall, hardly exceeding half an inch in any district, over a portion of the Oomrawuttee circle. At Dhulia and Jalgaum, however, no rain had fallen and the weather which had been cloudy looked like clearing up in the latter district, as it also did at Khangaum where the plants could scarcely look worse than they did this morning, though no appreciable damage had been done there, or at Oomrawuttee. In the Barsee district (in which no rain had fallen since Monday) picking waslikely to be delayed and early asrivals will show black leaf. The weather had also become cloudy and unseasonable in the Broach and Dhollera circles, though there had been no further rain ; while at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, over an inch had been registered since the beginning of the week, without, however, doing any harm. In the Bengal circle alone the weather remained bright and seasonable, with no sign of rain.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with a small business passing in the former, and a moderate one in the latter ; but prices are all unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	907	bales.
Wheat	7,950	cwts.
Linseed	2,359	"
Rapeseed	865	"
Gingelly	13,551	"
Castorseed	2,680	"
Rice	1,986	"

FREIGHTS are weak, though without quotable change in rates and no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with but little enquiry from remitters ; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 13-32d. for ready and forward, and 1s. 3 3/8d. for April-May-June delivery, at which latter rate we have heard of a few Merchants' Bills being placed. Business to day, has been upon a small scale both ways, locally ; but we hear from Calcutta this afternoon that business is more active there, and a fair supply of Bills offering ; but no enquiry for Bank Paper. We hear of a further sale of Railway Transfers at 1s. 3 7-32d. ; but as they are now finished, Government may perhaps be able to proceed with the sale of their drafts. This market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 3-16d. to 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Francs do. ...1·61¼	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 8th Nov. 1893	87,80,000
Add—Silver received during the week	...
	87,80,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	7,00,000
	80,80,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at the reduced rates for Fours of 104⅜ for cash ; 104¼ for this month's settlement ; and 104⅛ for the 5th January Account, these having also been the closing quotations. 95 5/8 is still named for the new 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are lifeless. A further advance of Rs. 25 has taken place in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue ; but Mill and Press Scrip shows no change.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 9-16
Bar Silver	32 1/16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov, 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackanzie arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov, 15.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

ADEN, Nov. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marie Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov, 16.

Orient steamer Cuzco, from Australia, arrived.
French mail steamer Yarra from Aden arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 15.

10 p.m.	80·6

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 16.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	84·4
6 p.m.	82·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GONSALVES—November 16, at Bandra, Bombay, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—November 11, at 23, Civil Lines, Cawnpur, the wife of E A Forbes, Pleader, of a son.
INGLIS—November 2, at Belford, Ashamboo, Travancore, the wife of Hugh Inglis, of a daughter.
SWYNY—November 6, at Tellicherry, Malabar District, the wife of Albert Richard Swyny, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLEVELAND—HOGG—November 8, at St Peter's, Saugor, C P, by the Rev V Kinsman, Chaplain, Charles Ralf, Cleveland, Esq, I C S, to Mary Kathleen Trower (Polly) daughter of Colonel T W Hogg, Deputy Commissioner.
MANOOK—DEMETRIUS—November 6, at Darjeeling, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev Schaefer, S J, George Kallonas Manock, M B, Surgeon, of Dacca, to Maude Demetrius, second daughter of A Demetrius, Esq, of Singapore and Calcutta.
REID—MAIS—November 13, at the Cathedral Madras, by the Ven Archdeacon Elwes, Robert Newby Hartley Reid, P W D, youngest son of George Lowe Reid, of Brigaton, to Theodora Mary Henrietta (Dora) Mais, Ealing, London, only surviving daughter of the late Rev J L Mais.
THORNTON—MacKENZIE—November 13, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Elwes, Edward Labouchere Ruthven Thornton, to Mabel Annie MacKenzie.

DEATHS.

CURRIE—November 7, at Kohat, Lieutenant R H M Currie, 2nd Punjab Infantry, son of the late Major-General R Currie, aged 24 years.
ROBERTSON—November 11, at Cuddalore, the infant daughter of Surgeon Captain Robertson, I M S.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1893.

IT is certainly disappointing to find that the only result of the expenditure of an extra twenty-five millions sterling during the last five years on the strengthening of the British Navy has been the publication in the *Times* of a series of articles showing how weak our fleets are now in comparison with the "immense growth of the French and Russian Navies" during the same period. It is very easy to "insist," on another hundred millions being spent, if necessary to secure command of the seas. But there is no guarantee that when that amount has been expended we shall not be told that "the immense growth" of other fleets has rendered it useless, and that still another hundred millions must be provided! Is it to be supposed that the Powers which laid down keel for keel—with one or two over—for every ship built for the British Navy during the last quinquennium, will abstain from pursuing the same course in the next? We had occasion to refer recently to a series of articles in one of the service papers, which had for their object the arousing of the British public to the urgent necessity of building forthwith seventy-three more battle-ships—to say nothing of torpedo catchers and the like—to supplement the forty-three we have already in commission. Where is all this to end? Of course, we must be prepared to build more war-ships, and still more ; but when we have built them there is no security that on looking around we shall not see their replicas in the ports of the other Powers. It might not be time thrown away to note the by-no-means imperceptible steps by which this most uncomfortable state of things has been brought about. The years are not so long gone by when Triple Alliances and Dual Alliances were never dreamed of. There had been a Holy Alliance in the years following the Treaty of Vienna, the object of which was to secure to Austria certain Italian Provinces, to Russia and Prussia their respective shares of Poland, and generally to keep absolutism on the thrones of Europe. We know how that arrangement worked ; "the extinguishers caught fire ;" and 1848 was a year of revolution. A few years later four Powers united to protest against the pretensions of a fifth to set aside the public law of Europe—the "European Concert" then seemed to be in a fair way to become a recognised method of dealing with difficult international problems.

The European Concert was a working hypothesis even so late as the earlier years of this present decade, when there was a question of restoring order in Egypt. The alliance between Germany and Austria—hailed by Lord Salisbury as "glad tidings of great joy"—changed all that. The accession of Italy to the Central Alliance compelled France and Russia to form an alliance of their own. The result is that Europe, with sixteen millions of armed men ready to be placed in the field at a week's notice, is divided into two hostile camps. Each of the three Powers which constitute the Triple Alliance finds itself confronted by the virtual or actual Dual Alliance. France and Russia can each dispose of resources considerably exceeding those of either of the Central Powers, and immeasurably greater than those of Italy. Even Germany can ill sustain the continued burden of armaments which France and Russia find heavy, but not beyond their available means. It has again and again been pointed out that Austria-Hungary and Italy are brought to this pass by the light-heartedness with which they undertook to guarantee to Germany the possession of Alsace and part of Lorraine—provinces with a population of about a million-and-a-half, which desired to remain French. This fact becomes more and more evident as time goes on, and both in Austria and in Italy public opinion is becoming alive to the peril of the situation. We referred yesterday to the pronouncements of Count Kalnoky in favour of a better understanding with Russia, which gave such umbrage to the Berlin Press. We might have referred also to the remarkable proposal of Count Taafe to introduce something like universal suffrage throughout the Dual Monarchy, on the express ground that as matters are it is impossible for the Emperor to satisfactorily carry on the government. The Vienna Press was unanimous in declaring that the broadening of the franchise would at once put an end to the Triple Alliance, for the bulk of the population are hostile to it. The proposal has been laid aside, no doubt mainly on that ground. Now let us see how opinion is going in Italy. The Marquis Di Rudini, the ex-Premier, has addressed a letter to his constituents in which he candidly says :—"Public opinion is inclined to believe that the Triple Alliance imposes upon us military charges contributing to financial perturbation." Naturally the statesman who two years ago, after some hesitation, decided to renew the Italian adhesion to the Triple Alliance, thinks that public opinion is mistaken in believing that the measure has been financially calamitous. The Marquis continues :—"We might rather be reproached with culpable imprudence in maintaining a military organization which from lack of means is gradually deteriorating. It is impossible to save the army unless we have a satisfactory budget." It would be difficult to exaggerate the import of this confession, volunteered by the man who somewhat reluctantly—and, it was said at the time, influenced by representations and promises made by Lord Salisbury—committed Italy for a further period to the alliance with the Central Powers. We have his admission that public opinion attribute that alliance to the intolerable burden of the military charges, supplemented by the statement that the military organization of Italy is gradually deteriorating for want of means.

Having grasped these facts, we are in a better position to understand the exact nature of the formidable demonstration which has just been made in Toulon and Paris. It is the evident purpose of France and Russia to bring home to Italy the peculiar danger of her situation, and at the same time to impress upon Germany and Austria the fact that in counting upon the co-operation of an Italian Army of three hundred thousand men for an invasion of French and Russian territory, they may be counting without their host. It is not merely the presence of the Russian Squadron in the Mediterranean, and the permission afforded to that Power to use any French port as a naval station, that menaces Italy. The French Mediterranean fleet has been quite recently strengthened by the addition of new battle-ships of exceptional power. The naval correspondent of the *Times*, a professional officer of great authority, gives an account of what he terms the magnificent battle-ship the Jauregneberry, the sister ship of two others of the same class which, when completed, will take rank amongst the most formidable and the best-protected ships afloat. The cost of the ship is nine hundred and twenty thousand pounds. She has been built in less than two years, a degree of celerity unprecedented in French ship-building. In size she ranks with our Trafalgar and Nile, but her lines are so fine and so different from those of most French battle-ships that she looks like a fast cruiser and she can outsail other vessels of the same class by a knot. She is better protected, and in every way more formidable. We can afford, as the naval correspondent recommends, to take a lesson from the designer of this new type of battle-ship, and build others in any number. But what means has Italy of reconstructing her navy with a view to meeting these latest developments of a very costly science on equal terms! We may if we so please, expend a hundred millions sterling in this way ; but it is not clear that either Italy or her allies can do so.

SINCE the lapse of the Goa Treaty the Salt Department officers have had an active time in the Portuguese frontiers. The report on the administration of the Salt and Continental Customs Department for the past year, issued yesterday, shows that of a hundred and fifty-five detected cases of salt smuggling across the frontiers in the Southern Division of the Presidency, the Goa frontier was responsible for a hundred and twenty-three. Of two hundred and forty-eight maunds of foreign salt seized, all but thirty-three were taken in the Goa frontier. The Damaun frontier in the Northern Division was responsible for a hundred and eighteen cases smuggling out of a hundred and thirty-nine, and six hundred and seventy-one maunds out of six hundred and seventy-three. A very simple calculation therefore reveals the fact that more than one-third of the cases of smuggling detected throughout the Presidency occurred on the Goa and Damaun Portuguese territory frontiers. In Damaun, we are told, the production of salt is enormously in excess of the requirements of the population, but the quantity imported into British territory on payment of duty is insignificant, amounting to no more than three hundred and eighty-three maunds in the course of the year. Mr. Jenkins, the Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, does not hesitate to declare that the greater portion of the salt produced in Damaun is manufactured for the express purpose of being smuggled into British territory, the outlying Portuguese pargana of Nagar Haveli round which there is no customs line, affording a convenient depôt. Smuggling, it seems, is carried on by gangs of men employed by banyas, who sometimes run as much as two or three tons of contraband salt through at a time. Owing to the nature of the country, it is explained, no amount of vigilance on the part of the preventive service can stop the smuggling of a large quantity of salt. Mr. Butler, the Assistant Collector, estimates the amount at close upon six thousand maunds a year. Mr. Jenkins, however, joins issue with Mr. Butler in the calculation, and gives it as his opinion that the amount smuggled from Damaun, last year, was at least seventeen thousand maunds, representing a loss to the British revenue of forty-two thousand rupees. During the time the terms of the Treaty were in force many salt works were closed, but these are now being brought into working order, and that will also tend to diminish British revenue. Mr. Jenkins urges the necessity of assistance from police and village officers. On the Goa frontier smuggling on a large scale was almost wholly limited to the Savantwadi side, the country being favourable, the people hostile to the customs establishments. The local magistrates treat cases of smuggling as trifling offences to be punished by the infliction of petty fines. Consequently smuggling is carried on with great daring, and though it is impossible accurately to estimate the quantity of contraband salt, which has passed into consumption in British and Native territory, it is computed from the recorded figures of the consumption of licit salt that it is believed that about three thousand maunds will about represent the bulk. It is a matter for regret both here in Portuguese territory that the Goa Treaty was not renewed. British India suffers enough, but Goa suffers more.

WE were informed in a resolution two years ago that the Government of India contemplated legislation to remove divergencies in the method of recording jail offences and punishments which exist in the several provinces. Government contemplate legislation long enough and still contemplate it, but although a draft Bill for the purpose was circulated and local Governments were invited to comment upon its provisions, some time must elapse before it will be possible by its aid to make a proper comparison between the discipline enforced and punishments awarded in the several parts of India. Madras, Bombay, and Bengal have to-day local Acts, but one general Prisons Act, which is still under consideration is to displace them. The returns which have been sent in for 1892-93 are practically useless for purposes of comparison, but local Governments are now instructed to use the new form, and this will in future be done. The Government of India's resolution on the working of the jails announces this fact. It also records the successful working of the Mark System, which was introduced a couple of years ago. The number of convicts who earned remission of sentence under the system increased by five hundred. Out of the convicts who were released during the year and had come under the system, only thirty-four in the whole of British India failed to earn remission. The maximum remission in days earned by any convict released during the year was thirteen hundred and seventy-four. The sentence in the case was ten years. The maximum gratuity earned during the year was twenty-eight rupees as compared with fifty in the previous twelve months and sixty in 1890. This fall, however, the Government of India do not regret, for they reiterate the opinion that what is needed is not so much a system for rewarding with money industrious and well-conducted prisoners who by earning marks can gain a substantial reduction of their sentences, as one for giving to indigent prisoners, when released a sufficient subsistence allowance to enable them to reach their homes. A revised set of mark rules is now before the local Governments and administrations which, it is believed, will enable them to extend the remission system and to apply it with greater uniformity in the provinces. In future it is stated that not only will the reduction of sentences depend upon the number of marks obtained by convicts, but the marks will be taken into consideration in granting prison privileges and in making selections for promotion to any grade of prison officer.

A HYDERABAD correspondent yesterday mentioned that a duty of five per cent. is being levied by the authorities of that State on imported silver. We are informed that the State of Jodhpur has also imposed a duty on that metal, amounting to seven and-a-half per cent. The Mints of the Native States are coining silver to the aggregate amount of a lakh a day. Some three crores of hoarded silver are believed to have found their way back into circulation since the closing of the Imperial Mints, chiefly in payment for an equivalent amount of imported silver. The imports have at present practically ceased, but the fact that the rupee has now a higher value than an equal weight of silver will tend to bring out more of the hoarded coin. Hitherto the people of India have put by some five or six crores of rupees per annum. Since the closure of the mints this process has been reversed, and the rupees are coming into circulation. It is certain that a very large amount of Company's rupees of the earlier years of Her Majesty's reign have found their way into general circulation. For the most part they appear just as if they were newly issued from the Mints bearing no sign of wear or usage. Exchange continues firm, although there is as yet but little doing in the export trade. Next month exports will increase in amount, and it is expected that exchange will rise to one and three-pence halfpenny a little later on. Owing to the considerable amount of hoarded money which has come into the market it is not expected that Sir David Barbour's measures will force the rupee up to or beyond one and four-pence in the coming season. After a period sufficient to establish an equilibrium by absorbing the silver in excess of the usual requirements which has been imported since May last, the Currency scheme will probably realise the expectations with which it was launched.

THE British Consul at St. Petersburg, in his latest report, draws attention to the evils incident to excessive trade protection existing in Russia. His remarks concerning cotton manufactured are perhaps the most interesting in this country. To encourage the cultivation of cotton the duty on the raw matterial imported into Russia by sea has been raised to 13s. 10d. per cwt., and that on cotton carried to Russia by land to 15s. 3d. To enable Russian manufacturers to compete with their rivals in the European and especially the Asiatic markets the Government decided on establishing a premium on all Russian cotton goods exported abroad, extending approximately to the amount of the duty imposed on the raw material out of which they were made. Whether this will have the effect of securing for Russian manufacturers of cotton goods a greater sale, the Consul will not at present venture an opinion. The failure of the Russian cotton manufacturer to sell his goods against other countries in Europe and Asia has hitherto been attributed to the cost in production. But besides this, he must pay a high duty and though he will never be able to make much head-way either in Europe or Asia by the increased protection, he will be able to hold his own fairly well in Russian markets. The manufacturers are being benefited at the cost of Government to some extent and at the cost of the consumer to a greater.

IT is notified that Government will re-assemble at Bombay, on Saturday, the 2nd December.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to sanction for a further period of one year the continuance of the punitive police post, in the village of Tankaria in the Broach Taluka of the Broach District.

THE following Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished in yester

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

UGLY RUMOURS CONCERNING THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Referring to the losses sustained by the Bank of England through the collapse of several Trust Companies, and which, it is believed, led to the resignation of Mr. May, the Chief Cashier of the Bank, the *Times* urges the Bank Directors to publish the facts of the case and thus reassure the public and stop the scandalous rumours now afloat.

RATION STOPPAGES STOPPED.

An Army Order has been issued by which the ration stoppages to and from India are to be abolished henceforth.

THE STRIKE CONFERENCE.

Lord Rosebery's conference of the Owners and Miners meet on Friday, in London, and will be attended by fourteen delegates from each side.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A bomb was exploded this morning in a sentry-box built in the wall around the residence of the Commander of the troops at Marseilles. Great damage was done to property, but nobody was hurt.

STATE OF THE GREEK FINANCES.

ATHENS, Nov. 15.

M. Tricoupis has succeeded in forming a new Ministry. He has decided to rescind the Funding Convention, and is seeking to effect a compromise with the country's creditors by offering fifty per cent.

He has also abolished the payment of Custom House duties in gold.

MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

The preparations for the Viceroy's reception on Saturday are practically complete, and on a considerable scale.

Saturday will be kept as a public holiday.

Unfortunately a serious epidemic of cholera has broken out amongst the Chin Chiefs and their followers, who have come to Rangoon to meet the Viceroy.

One Chief and his attendant died on Monday. Two other followers died yesterday, and now a Haka Chief and one of his followers have succumbed. These casualties have caused a good deal of alarm in the city.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 16.

The change in the Ministry, which has been so long expected, took place to-day. The Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah succeeds Sir Asman Jah, and will take charge of his high office at once.

The new Minister, who, like the retiring one, is related to his Highness the Nizam by marriage, has been connected with the Government for some years as Assistant Minister for Revenue. Like Sir Asman Jah, he has visited England and the Continent, and is exceedingly popular with Europeans.

The Nawab is in the prime of life, possesses considerable ability and experience, and certainly, next to Sir Asman Jah, is the most acceptable of all the Hyderabad nobles.

He commences his career with the friendship and support of his Sovereign, and the best wishes of the officials and people of Hyderabad.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENTS.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 15.

Sir Asman Jah has applied to be relieved of his duties as Minister for six months on account of ill-health.

His Highness the Nizam has appointed Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah Bahadur Prime Minister.

Nov. 16.

The Nizam has notified the change of the Ministry.

On Wednesday, at about midnight, Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah presented the nazar of his office as Minister.

Sir Asman Jah received six months' leave, owing to ill health, and the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah officiates.

No excitement took place as the event has been long expected

LORD WENLOCK'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Lord Wenlock has appointed Mahomed Hussain Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the late Sirdar Jung Bahadur, of the Carnatic family, to the Mahomedan seat on the Legislative Council, in succession to Mir Humayun Jah, who goes to Calcutta.

THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Nov. 16.

The prosecution next examined Kalidas Jeshanker, a Somepura Brahman of Patan. He said he stood near a tomb, and saw the Musalmans striking persons on the chapri. He was unable to identify any out of them. He had concealed himself in the bethak, and when he was coming to Gajanand's Wada he saw Musalmans striking Jeshanker Ranchod. He identified some of the persons striking.

Pranjivan Jeshanker, a deaf Brahman of Patan, next examined, said he was seriously beaten with stones and sticks, and left for dead. He identified some of the Mussulmans striking.

Harishanker Vasudev, a Patan Brahmin, was then examined. He said, he saw the Mussulmans striking persons in the chapri and the Bavas on the *agashi*. He identified several Mussulmans who were striking the Bavas in the *agashi*, and he saw also Mussulmans breaking the north door of Bhuriabava's and entering it, and identified some of them.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Perim-Obock section interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at at Colombo, at or about noon, on the 18th instant.

Mail for Madagascar and Mauritius closes at Durban, at 1 p.m. on the 17th instant.

Cable communication has been established with the Seychelles. The rates are those for Zanzibar augmented by one rupee and six annas.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

AMONG the least known to the general public of the buildings in Bombay are those of the Mint, where ever since October 1830 the work of coining has been carried on. Erected in 1827, the Mint buildings, which are situated at the rear of the Town Hall and overlooks the harbour, were considerably enlarged in 1864, and further additions have since been made. At a time when so much attention is directed to the exchange question, it may be interesting to hear something about the process of "money-making" as carried on at Bombay Mint, and to describe what was seen there on a recent visit, under the courteous guidance of Major Scott, the present chief of the Assay Department. The Bombay Mint has a productive power double that of the Royal Mint in London, the average yearly coinage in ordinary times being about thirty million rupee pieces, to say nothing of smaller coins. Owing, however, to recent legislative changes, with which the public are familiar, the daily output is now only 1¼ lakhs of rupees, or one-fourth the amount usually coined during the ordinary working hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

For the purpose of ascertaining the value of silver bullion it is melted into bars, which are tested at the Assay Office. It is then mixed with copper in the proper proportion—165 parts of silver to 15 of copper—and is run into a mould, the size of an ingot weighing 900 tolas, a tola being equivalent to the weight of a rupee. The standard of the Assay Office for the bars is thus 916·6 of silver per mille. The bar having been brought up or reduced to the required standard, it is entered into the Assay Book, copies of the entries being manifolded for use in the pre-metalling room. The number of each bar is then struck upon it, and the bars are placed on iron trollies, which are locked up and placed in order, for removal into the melting room as required.

It need hardly be said that the regulations for the prevention of acts of depredation on the part of the army of coolies employed in all parts of the premises, are carefully framed and rigidly enforced. The chief of each department is responsible for the amount of silver in that department, and what that amount is can be ascertained with the most absolute precision by the sure and silent record of the Assay Books. Each departmental chief has to enter into a heavy bond, the amount being in graduated proportion to the nominal quantity under his care, and he, in turn, takes bonds from subordinate officials. Although, of course, the very minutest fillings and fragments of the precious metal are gathered up, there is a certain unavoidable loss in handling and working; but long experience has enabled this amount to be estimated with almost mathematical accuracy, and in the event of the estimate being far wrong, enquiry would be instituted. With the thought of the bond before their eyes, the officers keep a sharp look-out upon the coolies, and "to make assurance doubly sure" they are searched each afternoon before quitting the premises. The rate of wages received by the coolies varies from 12 to 25 rupees monthly, and trustworthiness and dexterity are the only ground of advancement. All the doors are of iron, and they are double locked, the head of each department retaining a key in his possession. In the event of a deficiency in any section not being explained, every person working there is fined, so that they all have an individual interest in each other's honesty. It is not desirable to point out here the special precautions taken to ensure the safety of the Mint from attack for purposes of plunder, and all that need be said is that the guard (both military and police) is so strong that there is nothing to fear from burglar or budmash.

The bullion vault is capable of storing bullion representing eighty lakhs of rupees, but owing to the present reduction of the output it only contains just now fifty-one lakhs, ranged on shelves around the place. The large melting-room contains twenty-five powerful furnaces, each capable of being charged three times daily. The charging of a furnace necessitates the expenditure of seven cwts. of coke. The metal is put into a crucible of graphite carbon and placed in the furnaces, whence, after the metal has been melted, the crucibles are swung to the cradle, in which moulds are in readiness to receive their molten contents. Standing behind a separating machine is an expert coolie, working two wheels by means of which the moulds are adjusted to the right place to receive the metal, the coolie's practised eye watching the operation through a pane of thick glass placed in the centre of the machine to protect him from the heat. On the other side stands a coolie pouring out the metal by means of a large ladle, his hands being protected by thick fingerless gloves made of sackcloth. This interesting operation only takes about five minutes, but it is long enough for 36 bars of metal to be run out, a quantity representing some 15,400 tolas of silver. The crucibles are afterwards laid aside to cool. The crucibles have to endure so intense a heat that their period of usefulness is very shortlived, and they soon have to be cast aside. When in the furnace the crucible has a muffler upon it, as an antidote to the injury it is undergoing.

The moulds when filled are taken up with tongs, and put into a tank of warm water, a process which ensures the separation of the bar from the previously oiled moulds. Needless to say, in a few moments the water becomes boiling hot, and bubbles forth at a furious rate, but its energy is soon spent. The moulds are then taken out and emptied of their contents, which are wheeled in iron trollies to a machine where the rough end which was at the top of the mould, is cut off, leaving the approximate length of the bar 26 inches. The rough edge on one side of the bar is smoothed by a circular chisel, and each bar has imprinted upon it a distinctive number, and that of the furnace at which it was melted. The mint machinery (almost the whole of which is of English make) was for many years worked by three steam-engines of 40, 24, and 10 horse-power, respectively, or a total of 74 horse-power. Now, however, more than double that power is available from the four engines in use, the largest being one of 50 horse power. But to return to the bar silver: after being stamped it is taken to the assay room previously mentioned, and the result is placed in tabulated form before Major Scott, who orders the re-casting of bars if they vary to any appreciable extent from the recognised standard, a proceeding which, is however, seldom requisite.

The dies are made from the very best steel obtainable, and when ready for stamping are round and have a conical head. In the case of the rupee the die has to be annealed seven times, sixteen separate impressions being necessary before the silver comes out a perfect rupee. The die is prepared by a matrix worked by three men, two of whom turn the weights, which are of great momentum, and the third standing below the ground floor places the steel block under the machine. The rim of the rupee is made by placing the die in a bevelled-edged bed, in which it rises and falls.

Besides the numerous dies for silver coinage, others are cast for gold coins and medals, the latter being mostly for Government or University purposes. The question has been asked whether the Bombay Mint or that at Calcutta will be selected for the manufacture of gold coinage, when the eagerly looked-for time of its introduction arrives. The only answer that can be given to this question is that both mints have rules in regard to the coinage of gold, but when it will be introduced and which mint will do the principal work are matters of detail not yet settled. The Bombay authorities receive no silver at present, and, as every reader of the weekly "bulletin" of the Mint knows full well, the stock of silver is being reduced to a lower point than has been reached for many years.

The utmost care is exercised in getting the thinning lathes geometrically correct, so as to ensure exactness in the thickness of sheets from which the coins are cut. When one set of lathes has been used for a few months, they are stopped to be thoroughly overhauled and another set is used in the meantime. The cutting tool is worked along the screw at a very slow pace, and is kept at some distance from the centre. Other precautions are also taken to prevent divergence from the proper standard of thickness, even by "the iota of the shadow of a shade" of difference, to borrow a phrase from Lord Randolph Churchill. The bars are put through a moveable roller as many as fourteen times, and are by this process thinned out to ten times their original length, the width having been expanded by about a quarter of an inch. Having been cut into three parts the bars are put through no less than seventeen fixed rollers, the effect in each instance being a reduction of thickness, with a seven times increased length. The silver lengths are then conveyed to the adjusting department, were they are put through some very fine rollers. Each piece is next tested by a guage, and if it is not sufficiently thin is again put through the rollers. The bars which are then six or seven feet in length are punctured in four places, the punctured pieces being a little larger than the rupee, and the weight of each being approximated to a tola (180 grains). Sliding down a groove the punctured pieces are caught up by an operative and weighed on a small balance. The result is called out to another workman, who marks the length near the particular puncture accordingly. Each vertical stroke represents a quarter of a grain in heaviness, so that a section of a bar marked with four strokes would be a grain too heavy. If on the other hand the weighing reveals a deficiency, the stroke or strokes made are marked through in the form of an "X." The bar is seldom of uniform weight at each of the four places punctured, except in the case of very good silver. If any section is more than two and a-half grains light or heavy it has to go back to be re-melted. The other sections are placed on a trolley in divisions, according to the weight marked upon them.

The bars are next wheeled to the punching room, where those below the standard weight are put through large punches and those too heavy go through smaller ones. The embryo coins slide down a groove, and by a clever automatic arrangement those of correct weight fall into a box in the centre, and the light and heavy ones into other boxes. The punches are frequently tested with great care, and in addition to this, samples of the tolas falling into the right boxes are weighed at a standard machine during the progress of the work. The odd pieces falling at the bottom of the punches, the skeleton bars of silver, and the light and heavy pieces (averaging about 30 per cent., of those which have passed through the punches), are collected and taken to be re-melted. The old system of punching was not by separate automatic machines, but by large circular presses, partly worked by hand; one of these is still preserved in the Mint as a curiosity, and is occasionally used. The work turned out by these machines was considerably less than that of the more modern punches, each of which cuts 120 coins a minute.

The coins, having been put in rolls by machinery, are taken in iron trays to the kneading furnaces, as the multifarious processes they have undergone render it necessary to soften them before any impression can be made upon them. After remaining in the furnace about twelve minutes the tray is swung along a crane to the bath, into which the coins (quite black from their visit to the furnace) are dropped. The bath contains water and a weak solution of sulphuric acid. The coins are turned about in the bath for three or four minutes, during which time a portion of the copper is lost by the action of the sulphuric acid. The portion thus lost, however, is only about three-fourths of a tola per thousand or four tolas in each washing of 6,000 coins. When turned out from the bath they are quite white. They are then dried over a furnace and weighed off in lots of 250, any coin found streaked with dirt being rubbed with wood. The next process is the thickening of the edges, which is rapidly performed by pressing the coins through a machine in which they are tightly pressed by being momentarily enclosed in automatic grippers. They are then ready to receive the image and superscription of Her Gracious Majesty. This is done by means of large machines containing two dies, the lower one being stationary and the upper one movable. Some of the machines are capable of stamping 128 rupees or 140 smaller coins per minute, and others turn out as many as 180 rupees. The dies have, of course, to be as accurate as possible and after a die has left its impression upon a quarter of a lakh of rupees its work is over. A practised eye can always tell, whether a rupee has been made in Bombay or Calcutta; in the former case the letter "B," only just discernible to the naked eye, is stamped at the top of the reverse side, and in the latter the initial letter "C" is placed under the date. The coins are now put on thick sackcloth, and the failures searched out. The searchers have only to look at the upward side of the coin as their position is reversed by going through the roller, and the man at the lower part of the machine has that side of the rupee turned to him which was downwards before going through the roller. The edges are also examined, the number of rupees successfully passing this three-fold scrutiny being about 70 per cent. Yet another test is applied—the coins are rung on stones to ascertain if there is the genuine ring about them. It occasionally happens that in the melting process a minute particle of air has got into the silver, and when this is the case the coin drops with a hollow thud and has to go back to be re-melted. The rapidity with which the "ringing" is done is a matter of no small astonishment to the visitor.

The coins which have passed these tests, are taken to the weighing-room, where there are 68 weighing machines, which may be characterised as amongst the neatest and most cleverly constructed apparatus of the whole establishment. They are capable of weighing five lakhs per diem, each machine turning out 23 coins every minute. The machines are not more than eighteen inches long by six wide, and as they cost £300 each they may be said to be "worth their weight in gold." The coins to the number of 600 are placed in a groove, down which they slide one by one into the machine by a quick forward movement. The return movement is comparatively slow and allows time for the weighing to take place. If the coin does not vary more than the two-hundredth part of a grain from the requisite standard, it is dropped into the centre receptacle, and if this infinitesimal portion is exceeded in weight the coin drops to the right; if below it, to the left hand side. In other words taking the standard weight at 180, no coin below 179·3 or above 180·9 goes through as correct. The light ones are recast, and the heavy ones filed down. On an average 98 per cent. of the rupees pass this severe test.

The coins are now complete, and are weighed off in bags of 2,000 each, but before being issued to the treasury, each lot is "tailed" on the Chancellor balance, by a superior official. The balance records so infinitesimal a departure from the standard as the hundredth part of a grain, and the dial is so minute that it has to be read by the aid of a magnifying glass. No bag varying from the weight by more than eight-tenths of a tola is issued, without the coins being examined and counted by hand, although the Treasury regulations allow as much as a divergence of ten tolas from the standard. Only once has there been any complaint from the Treasury, and that was made by an official who stated that one bag was two tolas short in weight. But as that deficiency left a balance of eight tolas above the Government minimum, the Treasury officer was evidently imperfectly acquainted with the regulations under which he was acting. Each week two rupees have the honour of being selected for examination at the Royal Mint in London.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 14 was 432, giving a death-rate of 24·99 per annum per thousand as against 27·27 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·11 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 108 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 65, phthisis; 1, measles; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 79, affections of the respiratory organs; 16, diarrhœa; 7, dysentery; 37, still-born; 32, old age and debility; 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 18; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 191; Hindu out-caste, 32; Musalman, 117; Parsee, 14; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 11; Eurasian, 4; European, 2; Negro-African, 5. The total number of births was 250 as against 340 the corresponding period of last year, and 318 the average over the past five years.

WE regret to have to announce that irregularities of a very serious character have just come to light in the insurance world, and have created a most painful impression. Several officials of a well-known insurance company, holding high positions, have been implicated in losses which are variously estimated to run from £15,000 to £40,000. The latter item is, we understand, exaggerated.

THE latest curiosity in advertising is a public notice on the part of a gentleman who deals in whisky that he has no connection with a gentleman of the same name who owns racehorses.

"FIGARO" learns that a number of well-meaning people intend to petition the Prince of Wales to withdraw his support from the turf. It is thought that if he were to renounce the sport more headway might be made against gambling in less exalted quarters.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Hon. Mr. Patrick Playfair will act as Chairman at the next St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta, and Mr. James Stevenson will officiate as Croupier. As Sir Charles Elliott will have been re-established as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the 30th instant, the Committee of the dinner have addressed an invitation to him, to await his arrival at Colombo, but until his Honor's reply has been received the programme must necessarily be imcomplete. "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew" will be proposed by the Rev. Dr. Reed, of the Free Church Mission, and the "Army and Navy," by Mr. John Clarke.

Two marriages were solemnised at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on Tuesday afternoon: Mr. E. L. R. Thornton, of the Madras Civil Service, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mrs. Mackenzie, daughter of the late Mr. Abel Joshua Higginhotham, once Sheriff of Madras and founder and for many years senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Higginbotham and Company, and widow of the late Mr. Mackenzie, of Messrs. Spencer and Company. At 4-15 p.m., Mr. R. N. H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, Public Warks Department, Madras, was married to Miss Mais. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras officiated on each occasion.

THE Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. C. F. G. Lester, Superintendent of Police, a further extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate, granted him on the 3rd June, 1892.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, I.C.S., Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I.C.S., and Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., have passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination. Messrs. Wood, Lord, and Swifte have also passed an examination in Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese, respectively.

COLONEL HURLOCK PRITCHARD, C.S.I., who is just about to vacate the appointment of Accountant-General in the Military Department, which he has held for the past seven years, is an officer who has rendered good and valuable service to the State since he entered the Army 35 years ago. He obtained his first commission as an officer of Artillery in December 1857, and served in the Indian Mutiny with the forces under the command of General Sir J. Inglis and General Sir G. Whitlock. After a few years' regimental duty in the Artillery, says the Allahabad paper, he officiated as Examiner of Ordnance Accounts and as a Commissary of Ordnance, and permanently succeeded to the post of Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Madras, in 1868. He held this appointment for five years and joined the Staff Corps in 1871. He was Honorary Secretary to the International Exhibition Committee, Madras, in 1872-73, for which he received the thanks of the Government of Madras and of the Commissioners of the Vienna Exhibition. Colonel Pritchard was next appointed Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, 1873-74, and was employed a year later by the Secretary of State in the investigation of the War Office claims against India. In 1876 he was posted as Examiner of Ordnance Accounts at Calcutta, and was a member of the Special Committee on Ordnance in 1877. He held the appointment of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts at Calcutta during the Afghan War, and received the thanks of the Government of India for his exertions in connection with the war accounts and for his service as a member of the Special Commissariat Committee of 1881. He was appointed Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, in 1883, and was nominated to officiate as Accountant General, Military Department, in November, 1886, and succeeded permanently to the appointment a year later. That Colonel Pritchard's services as Accountant-General were valued by the Government of India, was shown by his being granted an extension of his tenure of the appointment; and that the Government also desired to publicly mark their appreciation of his merits, was shown in the last *Birthday Gazette*, in which the dignity of a C. S. I. was conferred on him; while it is also well-known that he has been held in high esteem among his brother officers of the Military Department, and in official circles generally. The thanks of the Government of India have, as a last token of approval, been conveyed to Colonel Pritchard, for the valuable services rendered by him, not only as Accountant-General, but also as Deputy Secretary for Finance in the Military Department, and they have expressed their high appreciation of the tact, ability and devotion with which he has conducted his responsible and arduous duties since he joined the Secretariat, and their regret that they are now deprived of his valuable services. Colonel Pritchard's retirement from the post of Military Accountant-General will be much felt in official circles, and Simla society will miss him and Mrs. Pritchard. It is hoped, however, that his "retirement" will only be temporary, and that there are still many years of usefulness before a man so active-minded in the future.

WE have so often had to protest against the public reprimanding and gibbeting of officers of standing for failure to comply with some formal requirement of Government, writes the *Pioneer*, that it is most refreshing to come across an instance of the opposite method of dealing. Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner of Patna, was unable during the past official year to visit some of the District and sub-divisional offices in his charge, as the letter of the rule requires the Commissioner to do. A Lieutenant-Governor of the feeble-forcible type would have seized this opportunity to visit the omission with one of those sound ratings which send a cheerful glow of satisfaction through the breast of a Secretariat. Sir A. P. MacDonnell merely remarks that it is very difficult for the Commissioner of Patna to get round his entire division in the year, without prejudice to his heavy office work at Bankipore. "He has no doubt whatever that Mr. Forbes did as much as could, in the interests of general efficiency, be done in the way of inspection." What a contrast is this liberal and open-minded way of looking at the matter, to the spirit of the order, for instance, passed by the Government of these Provinces a couple of years or so ago, which dictated that every Collector should spend precisely four months in camp, making no discrimination between districts which are all city and no country, like Benares and Lucknow, and districts entirely rural where there is no head-quarters business at all: between districts which are without any railway and districts in which the remotest spot is to be reached by a morning's journey. Rules of this description are not made for the public benefit, but to exhibit to the world the iron will (in reality the weak vanity) of the administrator. Sir Charles Elliott when he returns might well study the judicious hint his *locum tenens* has thrown out in these sentences. Rules of course there must be, to establish a sort of general standard of performance; but if an officer is fit to be entrusted with the charge of Behar or Benares he is surely competent to decide in a conflict of duties which part of his work is the more urgent, and even if his superior disagrees with him it is not necessary that he should be indecorously scolded like a schoolboy for the edification of his clerks and Babus.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant, 4 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 283 Hindus, 28 Mahomedans and others died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 336 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 332. The deaths are thus classified.—2 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 131 from fevers, 35 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 156 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 38·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 38·1 per 1,000 per annum.

THE whole of the officers of the Mission were received on Saturday by the Amir. The interview lasted two hours and a-half. The Amir is suffering somewhat from rheumatism, and will be glad to move down to the warmer climate of Jellalabad, which he purposes doing shortly after the departure of the Mission. A public durbar will be held on Monday, at which the Mission will be present. The Amir will move into the Ark from his present residence, and the durbar will be in the big durbar hall, outside the Ark.

MR. THURSTON, officiating Reporter on Economic Products, makes over charge to DR. WATT, C.I.E., on return from furlough on the 20th instant.

IT has been decided to keep a Pioneer Regiment and two Companies of Sappers and Miners in the Chin Hills for the next two working seasons for employment in constructing officers' quarters and soldiers' barracks, and also in improving existing roads and building new bridges, &c.

THE Government of India have approved of the present garrison in Kurram, *viz.*, one section No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery and 6th Punjab Infantry, being relieved from Kohat by another section of the same battery and the 21st Punjab Infantry.

ON relief by Surgeon-Colonel G. Chesnaye, P. M. O., Lahore Division, Surgeon-Colonel Thomson proceeds to Calcutta for the officiating medical charge of the Presidency District.

THE following acting appointments will be made in the Commissariat Department at Army Head-Quarters pending return of Col. Elles from Kabul:—Colonel G. F. Young, Assistant Quarter-Master General, to officiate as Deputy Quarter-Master General; Captain C. B. Templar, Attache, to officiate as Assistant Quarter-Master General.

COLONEL GARWOOD, R. E., having returned from leave, resumed charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Beluchistan Command, on the 4th instant, relieving Major Spratt, R.E., who comes to Lahore as Superintending Engineer, Lahore Command.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 4th of November were Rs. 980,581. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,04,846. Decrease, Rs. 24,265. Miles open for the week ended 4th of November, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the week ended 4th of November, 1893, Rs. 609. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 624. Decrease, Rs. 15. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 4th of November, 1893, Rs. 1,52,12,275. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 4th of November, 1892, Rs. 1,42,41,152. Increase, Rs. 9,71,123.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 4th of November, were Rs. 5,125. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 5,615. Decrease, Rs. 490. Miles open for the week ended 4th of November, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for the week ended 4th of November 1893, Rs. 230. Corresponding week last year Rs. 252. Decrease, Rs. 22. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 4th of November, 1893, Rs. 82,991. From 1st July, 1892, to 4th November 1892, Rs. 88,657. Decrease, Rs. 5,666.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 4th of November were Rs. 25,436. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 29,249. Decrease, Rs. 3,813. Miles open for the week ended 4th of November, 1893, Rs. 161-2-5. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 161 2-5. Per mile open for the week ended 4th of November, 1893, Rs. 158. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 181. Decrease, Rs. 23. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 4th November, 1893, Rs. 396,422. From 1st July, 1892, to 4th November, 1892, Rs. 358,176. Increase, Rs. 38,246.

THE cantonment police at Quetta have captured two Pathans who are alleged to have been in the habit of uttering counterfeit coins in the bazar. The accused, it appears, used to make spurious coins at Kandahar, and then pass them off as genuine at Quetta.

A GLOOM was cast over Quetta last week by the sudden death of Major Bellingham of the Middlesex Regiment, who died, on Monday, the 6th instant, at the Station Hospital, from pneumonia. The deceased was very popular.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC Synod meeting will be held at Agra in the early part of January next. The Archbishop of Agra, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Lahore and Allahabad, and the new Papal Delegate in India, will attend the Synod, at which some very important questions concerning the future welfare of the Roman Catholic Church in these Provinces will be discussed.

THE gross earnings of the South Indian Railway during the half-year ended 30th June, 1893, exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1892 by Rs. 4,36,671, or nearly 11 per cent. Both passengers and goods traffic improved. The working expenses increased by Rs. 98,488; but the percentage of expenses to receipts was reduced from 63·43 to 59·22.

INFORMATION has been received from Ceylon that Mr. Campbell, Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, who left Dharwar for Australia on 12 months leave, on account of ill-health in the middle of September last, is still seriously ill, no improvement in his health having taken place.

THE Post Office Forgery Case terminated at the Madras Sessions on Tuesday. His Lordship Mr. Justice Davies, the presiding Judge, at the close of the prosecution evidence, expressed his opinion that there was no case made out against the prisoner to go to the Jury. He thereupon directed the Jury, under Section 289 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to return a verdict of not guilty. This was done, and C. R. Ponnuranga Moodelly, the accused, was accordingly acquitted and discharged.

IT is understood that the Madras High Court will not address Government again on the subject of appointing a Sixth Judge until after the Christmas vacation. It is still thought possible that the Secretary of State may re-consider his determination. The alternative proposal of raising the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court will not be proposed by the High Court until the appointment of a Sixth Judge has been definitely refused.

THE weather forecast of the Lahoulis is to the effect that the cold will be severe, with but little snow. They say that when these sporadic snowfalls are frequent and early, very little snow falls afterwards. Indeed in one year no snow fell at all in the valley of Lahoul until the 10th March, and in 1883, the year of the earliest recorded snowfall in Kulu itself, there was a heavy and general fall over the entire valley on the 10th November, three inches of snow falling as low as 3,000 feet, at Larji, in the extreme south of the valley. When that fall had melted, not a single flake of snow fell during the rest of the winter.

ON Saturday, the Hon'ble Moulvie Abdool Jubbar reminded one of the pleaders of the Calcutta Police Court, Baboo Soshti Bhusan Mitter, that he expected him to produce before him, (on Tuesday) a certain defendant for whom he, the pleader, had stood bail on a charge of criminal breach of trust. The defendant had been released on one surety, of Rs. 400, and Baboo Mitter had volunteered himself as this surety, and signed the bail-bond accordingly. The defendant was ordered to surrender if called upon, which depended on a suit of a similar nature which was passing through the file of the High Court, and the result of this case becoming known to the Northern Division Magistrate, the latter called upon Baboo Mitter to produce his man on the day fixed. Baboo Mitter appeared before his Worship on Saturday, in great perturbation, and stated that he regretted he was not in a position at present to redeem his pledge with regard to the defendant, as he could not ascertain his whereabouts. *His Worship*—I am surprised at a respectable pleader of the Court becoming bail for persons who are in no way related to him, and of whom he can know scarcely anything. This is a very serious matter, and if the man is not produced on Tuesday, I shall forfeit every pice of the bail-bond. *Baboo Mitter*—I will do my very best to do as your Honour states; but I would respectfully beg for a little longer time. *His Worship*—I will not let you off one single penny of the bail-bond, but will exact the full penalty if you fail to produce the man.

THE trial of Messrs. Munton, Wilson, Moss and Greenway, in connection with the late "Himalaya" Bank, Limited, Mussoorie, comes on before Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad, on the 20th instant, Summonses have been issued to all the witnesses for the prosecution for that date. A special jury, it is believed, will be empannelled, to understand all the intricacies of the several charges. Efforts were made to obtain subscriptions to procure Counsel for the defence of one of the prisoners in the High Court, but the attempt proved abortive.

THE ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Les plaies que fait la langue sont plus dangereuses que celles que fait le glaive.* I don't think any one can dispute the proposition with which I start this letter; if there be, I would ask him to consider for a moment the mischief done by the speeches and doings of the faction of Anti-Opiumists. The incalculable harm for one iota of good that that party would work is only staved off by the sustained efforts of the good and brave men who are fighting the good fight for India and its dumb millions. That the millions of this country are politically dumb nothing so conclusively proves. I think, then the purely defensive attitude of their Government. Instead of being able to say to this pernicious party to mind its own affairs at home, it has to set about to excuse itself. Amongst those striving to set English public opinion, right in this great matter you are yourself Mr. Editor doing yeoman service. But if you cannot stir public opinion in England, your efforts and the efforts of those who are working with you will be of little or no avail, for this opium question has been given a religious turn, and therein lies the whole difficulty for secular arguments, no matter how strong, or how clearly demonstrated count for nothing before religious emotion. But it will never do to throw up the sponge, for there can be little doubt that common-sense will in the end gain a victory. I see that the Anti-Opiumists have started to pray for success, why cannot we who believe our cause to be a righteous one, adopt the same means to gain *our* ends—if we do not, it must be either because we do not believe, though we dare not say so, in the efficacy of prayer, or that in our hearts we do not think our cause the right one. For my own humble self I cannot escape from that dilemma. The Government as the guardian of public interests, is of course, deeply concerned in this matter, still it is not wholly a Government question, as most people seem to think and are, therefore, indifferent, and my purpose in writing to you now is to ask whether there is no one to lead an organization to combat self-sufficient fanatics. Why should it be left to Government alone to continue the struggle? The people in England suppose that the question is Anti-Opium *vs.* Government. Whereas it is nothing of the sort. The issue in the right of the millions of China and India, many millions of human beings to have a voice in the question what they are to eat or smoke. An infinitesimal faction in England shall not set up a standard of tyranny and use the power of a very powerful Government to enforce its will. That is the true issue in this great question, to my mind the financial one though in all seriousness very great, is not the real one, it but hides the real one. You have, Mr. Editor, written some clever articles on this question, but you have not given sufficient publicity to the extravagant demands of the Anti-Opiumists. To say that they want reform in the opium laws is misleading, there are none of us but will concede that as a general proposition all laws require mending to suit them to the times, and many people go with the Anti-Opiumists thinking that to be the scope of their efforts, but it is not. They wish for all time to prohibit the growth even of the poppy throughout the length and breadth of this land. there shall be neither opium-eating, nor opium-smoking, say these hyper-righteous people, and the strong arm of the British power is invoked to proclaim the doctrine that might is right. The people who are as the sands on the seashore for number must succumb to the small crowds that fill Exeter Hall. Could the force of religious intolerance go further!

I hope that now the Commission has begun its Indian labours, we shall hear of Sabhas and Associations acting loyally to their people and coming forward with evidence that will convince even the "Bull-dog," that prudence, if nothing else, requires the Anti-Opiumists to moderate their zeal, for millions of people cannot be coerced except by millions of soldiers.

Nov. 16. NIL DESPERANDUM.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following military arrangements have been made with regard to the arrival of his Excellency the Governor:—

Special and Miscellaneous (Governor's Tour),—His Excellency the Governor will arrive at the Victoria Terminus from Poona at 7-10 a.m. on Saturday, the 18th November, 1893, and will embark on board the R. I. M. steamer Mayo, at 8 p.m. same day.

His Excellency has been pleased to dispense with the attendance of heads of departments and guard of honour.

The Officer Commanding Squadron, 2nd Bombay Lancers, will detail an escort of 12 sowars under a Non-Commissioned Officer to parade at the Victori Terminus at 6-50 a.m. to escort his Excellency.

The authorized salutes (17 guns) will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the arrival and departure of his Excellency; the latter salute at sunrise on the 20th November, 1893.

His Excellency will return to Bombay and alight at the Grant Road Railway Station at 6-22 a.m. on Monday, the 4th December, 1893.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and regimental colour under the command of a captain to parade at the Grant Road Railway Station to receive his Excellency.

Heads of departments and Commanding Officers will attend.

Dress—Review Order (white).

The Officer Commanding Squadron, 2nd Bombay Lancers, will detail an escort of 12 sowars under a Non-Commissioned Officer to parado at the Grant Road Railway Station at 6 a.m. to escort his Excellency.

A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 6-22 a.m. to announce the arrival of his Excellency.

The 5th Bombay Light Infantry will furnish a guard of 1 Native Officer, 1 Havildar, 1 Naique, 1 Bugler and 12 Privates to mount at Government House, Malabar Point,

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 15.

The second day's proceedings came off in some extraordinary weather. During the greater part of the morning a high wind was blowing with great force, and at times during the afternoon also. Two good showers fell during the afternoon, which caused a stampede on the part of the spectators, but did not interfere with the competitors. Some of the events of the morning were watched with considerable attention, and were well contested, notably the Tent-pegging with Swords for officers. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Mrs. Nairne, and her daughter, Mrs. Mercer, were present. The two A.-D.-C.s to his Excellency will compete again on Friday as they tied for first place. Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet (No. 15) was won by Gunner A. O'Gorman, R. H. A. This competitor also won (No. 17) Sword Dismounted *vs.* Bayonet, and his success in the afternoon in the Sword *vs.* Sword (Mounted) competition will doubtless ensure for him the large silver medal as best man-at-arms. This young soldier already has obtained that coveted distinction at Bangalore when he was stationed there. He seems to be practically at home with sword and bayonet alike, and his performances to-day won for him a good deal of well-merited applause. Major O'Connell, Inspector of Gymnasia, who has carried out the arrangements of the meeting, was so pleased with the play in No. 15 event that he offered a third prize of Rs. 10. In the afternoon in No. 7 event the final tussle between O'Gorman and Sergeant Sinnett of the R. H. A. was a very exciting one. The Lime-Cutting Competition (No. 5) was, on the contrary a very poor affair, and was competed for by two Duffedars of the 2nd Bombay Lancers. The same two men carried off the tent-pegging (No. 1) in the morning. The tent-pegging for N. C. O.s and men of British Cavalry Corps and Batteries brought eight Artillerymen to the port. They contested the prize with great vigour, four of them securing the pegs in both runs. In running off the tie one failed, and in adding up the points it was found that Corporal Morgan and Sergeant Hicks had tied for first prize, and in the final Hicks missed, while Morgan was successful. One of the events on the afternoon's programme (No. 20) Single Stick had been decided previously between two native officers of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, who were the only competitors entered for that event. The Lance (Mounted) *vs.* Bayonet Competition had, owing to the number of bayonet entries as against lances, resolved itself partly into a bayonet *vs.* bayonet competition also. This contest, in which the greatest interest was displayed by the native spectators, lasted for a long time, until darkness brought the proceedings to a close, leaving three competitors still to fight it out on the resumption of the meeting to-morrow morning.

The following is a complete list of to-day's prize-winners :—

Sword (Mounted) *vs* Bayonet—Open to N C Os and Privates of all Native Corps.—1st Prize, Rs. 15, and a Silver Medal presented by the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament, London. 2nd Prize Rs 10, Sapper Hari Kaoji, Bombay Sappers and Miners, and Lce-Naik Nanda Singh, 23rd Bombay Rifles, final tie.

Bayonet *vs* Bayonet—Open to all N C Os and Privates of British Infantry and Volunteer Corps.—1st Prize Rs 25, and a Silver Medal, presented by the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament, London, 2nd Prize Rs 15. Gunner A O'Gorman, L B R H A Rs 25 and Silver Medal, Serjeant Lawton, K O Y L I, Rs. 15 ; Lce-Corpl Brennan, Loy N Lan, Rs 10. (Special prize presented by Major O'Connell).

Tent-Pegging with Lance—Open to N C Os and Privates of Native Cavalry Corps. 1st prize Rs 20, and 2nd prize Rs 10. Dafedar Shaik Ahmed, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Rs 20 ; and Dafedar Shaik Hamed, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Rs 10.

Sword (Dismounted) *vs* Bayonet—Open to N C O and Privates of all British and Volunteer Corps. 1st Prize Rs 25, and 2nd prize Rs 15. Gunner A O'Gorman, L Battery, R H A (Bayonet), Rs 25 ; and Lce-Corpl Hughes, Leicster Regt (Sword), Rs 15 and Silver Medal.

Tent-Pegging with Swords—British Officers,—Entrance Rs 3. Capt Lesky, R A, A-D-C, and Capt Baynes, A-D-C, Final.

Sword *vs* Sword (Mounted)—Open to all N C O and Privates of British and Volunteer Mounted Corps : Single sticks to be used. 1st prize Rs 25 and a Silver Medal, presented by the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament, London. 2nd Prize Rs 15. Gunner O'Gorman, L Battery, R H A, Rs 25 ; and Sergeant Sinnott, L Battery R H A, Rs 15.

Lime-Cutting—All N C Os and Privates, Native Cavalry Corps. 1st prize Rs 15, and 2nd prize Rs 10.

Tent-Pegging with Lance, N C Os and Privates British Cavalry and Batteries of R H A and R A. 1st prize Rs 25, 2nd prize Rs 15, and 3rd prize Rs 10. Corpl Morgan, 27th Field Battery, Rs 25 ; Sergeant Hicks, 72nd Field Battery, Rs 15 ; and Driver Foulgar, 72nd Field Battery, Rs 10.

Nov. 16.

The weather was somewhat brighter this morning though threatening at times. Event No. 19 created considerable interest. Single sticks for N. C. Os. and Privates, British and Vol. Corps. There were about 30 entries for this competition. The final three not out were Corpl. Flynn, Sergt. Robson, and Corpl. Exley. Robson beat both his opponents and Flynn defeated Exley. The fencing was excellent throughout the event, Robson secured Rs. 15 and Flynn Rs. 10.

There were 10 entries for Event No. 21. Fencing Forts, British Officers, but only five came to compete, Capt. Johnson, R. A., Lieut. Baldwin, R. A., Lieut. Plummer, R. A., Lieut. Trent, 1st Bn Northampton Regt., and Lieut. Cumberlege. In the first bout Lieut Baldwin defeated Lieut. Plummer, the other three officers getting byes. In the next turn Lieut. Trent beat Lieut. Cumberlege, and Johnson defeated Baldwin. The final took place between Lieut. Trent and Capt. Johnson. After scoring 2 points. each. Trent scored an additional point which left him the winner.

No. 41 Event.—Tent pegging with Lance, sections of Cavalry and Batteries of Artillery. Four teams competed, all Artillery teams, The R. H. A. Team won, carrying off the first prize Rs. 25, taking all four pegs in their first bout and 3 out of 4 in the second. The 27th Field Battery were second. In the Single Stick for Officers, British and Vol. Corps. (No. 18) Lieut. Cumberlege, 23rd Bo. Rifles, was first, and Lieut. Trent second, after a closely contested contest.

No. 42 Event.—Putting the 24 lbs. Shots, British and Vol. N. C. Os. and Privates. Privates Morgan, Leinster Regt., 1st prize Rs. 10, and Perry, 2nd Lance Fus., took second, Rs. 5. The last event of the morning,

Putting Shot for N. C. O's. and Privates was won by Lce-Naik Mali Khan, 22nd Bo. Inf., Rs. 5, Pte. Shaha : budin, 10th Bo. I., Rs. 3, for second prize.

Mr. Alexander Young, in his official report on the calamitous explosion at the Thornhill Collieries, in July last, states that the accident was caused by gas given off from the fault coming, when intermixed with air, into contact with a naked light hanging at the porch at the bottom of the downcast shaft in the Wheatley seam. In his opinion every one of the 139 lives lost was lost by reason of suffocation arising from smoke coupled with a certain amount of after-damp, and in no single instance by reason of fire or force. Mr. Young adds that so long as the law allows naked lights to be used, even in the main intake of a pit in which gas is known to be even occasionally given off, so long will there be the possibility and the probability of the occurance of similar disasters. His colleagues, Messrs. Wardell and Hall, Government Inspectors of Mines, confirm his views regarding the origin of the explosion, and in conclusion, express the opinion that the law as to the use of safety lamps should be stricter and more definite ; that, so far as possible, all wooden fittings should be avoided in colliery shafts, and that the maintenance of efficient appliances for extinguishing fires should be made compulsory in all mines.

Golf fever of a most virulent type has (says the *St. James' Gazette*) broken out in North London, and the short sharp click of the "cleek" and the bang of the "brassie" is now heard about Muswell Hill. Venerable-looking gentlemen who used to be content with a pipe and a book after dinner now practise "putting" into tumblers ranged along their dinning-room and hall floors in the evening, or bang away with their bulger in the grey of the morning at a captive ball attached to a tree in their little plot of garden ground, in a style like unto that of Mr. Gladstone when felling trees. Everything smacks of golf, and strange expressions are heard in polite suburban society. Ladies wearing red knitted Tam o' Shanters talk of "brassies," "the like," "niblicks," "spoons," "teeing ground," and "bunkers." Children have forsaken their hoops, and have taken to striking strange attitudes performing fantastic evolutions, and with their fathers' walking-sticks "going for" any small articles that happen to be about.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The following notification was published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd October, 1893.

From H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, To the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to request on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, under Act III of 1888, the favour of sanction of Government to the raising from the public of a loan of Rupees twenty-five and a quarter lakhs for the construction of Drainage and Water Works, Roads, Stables, Chawls, &c., &c., as per accompanying statement, which gives the particulars required by Rule 5 of the rules relating to loans so raised.—I have, &c.,

H. A. Acworth,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Statement showing particulars pursuant to Rule 5of the Rules published by the Government of India for the raising of loans by Local Authorities.

I.—The loan is required for the construction of works as per Statement A, attached. The estimate of the cost of the works is Rs. 25,16,753, or say, Rs. 25¼ lakhs.

II.—The amount which it is proposed to borrow is 25¼ lakhs.

III.—It is proposed to borrow the said sum on the security of the general revenue of the Bombay Municipality, aggregating over 62 lakhs (excluding the item of nominal profit on stock adjustment) on the average of the three years ending 1892-93, as per Supplementary Statement B. hereto annexed, the last year's income being over Rs. 66¼ lakhs.

IV.—The laws under which funds, duties, taxes, rates, cesses, &c., are levied, received or held are Act IV of 1857 and Bombay Acts VI of 1863, V of 1878 and III of 1888.

V.—It is proposed to raise the loan in three instalments as under.

1st—13 lakhs before 31st January, 1894.
2nd—10 lakhs between 1st July and 31st Dec, 1894
3rd—2¼ lakhs between 1st July and 31st Dec 1895.

VI.—The loan is required for a period not exceeding 40 years. Interest will be paid half-yearly at 4 per cent. per annum (Rs. 50,500+50,500=1,01,000 per annum) ; and a sum of Rs. 27,000 will be annually set aside from 1st July, 1895, as a Sinking Fund which with interest accumulations at 4 per cent. will pay off the whole loan on 1st July, 1935, (in not more than eighty instalments).

VII.—The yearly proceeds of each separate source of income are shown in the Supplemental Statement B, hereto annexed.

VIII.—All expenditure incurred by the Municipality in each of the three years 1890-91, 1891-92 and 1892-93 is shown in the Supplemental Statement C, hereto annexed.

IX.—All existing prior charges upon the funds of the Municipality are shown in the Supplemental Statement D, hereto annexed.

H. A. Acworth,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 14th November were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 13th, 7 feet 10 inches against 7 feet on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Preparations for rabi crops going on. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 2 feet against 3 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Reaping of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing commenced. Fodder abundant.

Hyderabad.—Thrashing and batai of kharif crops commenced. Rabi sowing continues. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of kharif crops general. Rabi sowings continue. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of early rice crops has commenced in Nara valley. Fodder plentiful.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 11th November 1893.)—Harvesting of bajri completed and that of rice in progress. Sowing of rabi crops has begun. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle healthy.

Kaira.—(For week ending 11th November 1893).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri, rice or bavto and kodra nearly finished. Sowing of gram and wheat finished in Nadiad and Anand talukas and progressing in the other talukas. Prospects good generally. Fodder supply sufficient Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Sowing of wheat completed. The diseases, "Katadioo" and "Chhasio," which had appeared in cotton crops in the Vagra taluka, have almost disappeared, and the jowari crop in that taluka, which was slightly damaged, is on the whole good. Standing crops throughout the district in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 11th November 1893.—Standing crops in good condition. Bajri and rice reaping and rabi sowing in progess. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain during week, average in the district 4 cents, for season 34 inches 33 cents ; rain deficient in the western part of petha Parola, and insufficient for rabi crops, in Sindkheda, Chopda and Bhusaval talukas. Cotton-picking in progress. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 13th November 1893).—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue except in the Sinnar, Dindori and Kalvan talukas, where sowing is retarded for want of rain. Locusts destroying young plants in some places in the Yeola taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 8th, nil on 9th, 10th and 11th, and then rose to 4° warm on 14th. Vapour in air excessive. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping of rice crops almost completed in three talukas and in progress in the remaining four talukas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week : 20 cents in Ratnagiri. Reaping of varkas crops in progress.

Poona.—Rain at head-quarters for week 34 cents, for season 31 inches 43 cents ; slight rain during week in Bhimthadi and Maval talukas and petha Mulshi of the Haveli taluka. More rain is urgently wanted throughout the district ; rain deficient in Junnar, Indapur, Haveli, Bhimthadi and in southern part of the Sirur taluka. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in four talukas, maximum 60 cents in Rahuri, minimum 1 cent in Nagar ; rain urgently required throughout the district. Standing crops doing well in parts and withering in others for want of moisture. Rabi sowing retarded in parts of Sangamner and Akola talukas for want of rain. Reaping of bajri and sowing of wheat and gram continue in parts. Insects causing injury to crops in Kopargaon and Sangamner talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 11th November 1893).—Rain for week in Sholapur 7 cents, Barsi 1 inch 1 cent, and Madha 3 cents ; rain for season maximum in Barsi 27 inches 79 cents, minimum in Malsiras 17 inches 10 cents. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Young rabi crops in good condition. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Sangola taluka.

Satara.—Rain wanted in Valva, Wai, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas. Rabi sowing approaching completion. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain during week maximum at Sindgi 31 cents, minimum at Indi 2 cents. Reaping of kharif crops continues. Standing crops in good condition.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum during week 67 cents, total for the season 45 inches 67 cents. Reaping of early crops in progress. Late crop sowings completed. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 30 inches in Ranebennur, 9 in Karajgi, 10 in Nargund and 62 cents in Mundargi talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of wheat, gram and late jowari and reaping of early jowari in progress.

Kanara.—Below ghat early rice harvest still progressing, above ghat it has begun. Garden produce and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Wheat is being watered. Thrashing of jowari and bajri in progress.

Wadhwan.—Reaping of bajri and sowing of wheat still continue. Cotton crop good in some places, in others not promising.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops generally good. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabbi crops in progress.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE SINKING OF THE "SWORDSMAN."

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE ADMIRALTY COURT.

On the 8th inst. the action for damages instituted by the owners of the British steamer Swordsman against the owners of the Dutch steamship Gelderland, which ran down the Swordsman and sunk her a few degrees below Ceylon two months ago, was further gone into by their Lordships, the Acting Chief Justice, Justice Lawrie, Justice Whithers, and Justice Browne.

It will be remembered that yesterday (Nov. 7) when the case first came on, the Hon. the Attorney-General, appearing for the plaintiffs, raised the preliminary objection that the Court had no jurisdiction and that it had exceeded its powers by arresting the Gelderland. On this point the Court decided to give judgment to-day (Nov. 8), and then adjourned accordingly. It will be seen by the judgments below that their Lordships decided that the jurisdiction must be upheld. On entering the Court followed by his brother Judges and Captain Channer (nautical assessor), the Chief Justice asked the Hon. the Attorney-General if he represented the cargo owners.

The Attorney-General replied that he only did so in so far as the Captain of the Gelderland could be looked on as Agent of the cargo owners ; but he took it that, whether he represented the cargo owners or not, their Lordships would not wish to seize what they had no right to seize so long their attention was drawn to it.

THE JUDGMENTS.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice, then delivered his judgment as follows :—

The Hon. A. C. Lawrie, A. C. J., this is the first admiralty case instituted in this colony since the passing of the Ceylon Courts of Admiralty Ordinance 1891. The Attorney-General challenged the jurisdiction of this Court over a foreign ship now in the harbour of Colombo which had caused injury to a British ship on the high seas. On hearing all that the learned Attorney-General urged I yesterday had no doubt at all that the objection to our jurisdiction was unsound ; but it was right that the full Court should take time to consult together, we have consulted and we have carefully considered the bases of the powers entrusted to us by the Legislature, and we authoritatively dispose of the objection, and unhesitatingly sustain our jurisdiction. The Attorney-General laid much stress on the 527th section of the Merchant Shipping Act. By that certain powers were given to all Courts of record in the United Kingdom, but the jurisdiction over foreign ships existed in the High Court of Admiralty long before the passing of that Act, and the provisions of the 527th section, which provides a procedure by which almost anyone in authority in Great Britain may detain a foreign ship, have no bearing whatever on the question of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Ceylon. By our Ordinance 2 of 1891 the Supreme Court has jurisdiction over the like places, persons, matters, and things as to Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court in England, whether existing by virtue of any statute or otherwise, and such Colonial Court of Admiralty shall exercise such jurisdiction in the like manner and to as full an extent as the High Court of England, and shall have the same regard as that Court to international law and the comity of nations. If the High Court in England has jurisdiction over foreign ships found within the harbours of the United Kingdom which have caused injury to British ships in any part of the world, then the Supreme Court of Ceylon has the like jurisdiction over foreign ships found in the harbour of Ceylon. That the High Court has that jurisdiction is clear. It is equally clear that this Court has it, unless indeed there be any provision or limitation in the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, which takes it away from this Court. There is no such limitation to be found in that Act, and I assert for this Court full and complete jurisdiction in all cases when foreign ships found within the harbours and rivers of this Colony are stated to have caused injury in any part of the world to any British ship. The rules by which that jurisdiction is to be exercised are the rules made under the Vice-Admiralty Act of 1863, and not the procedure of the 527th section of the Merchants' Shipping Act.

The two other Judges concurred.

After the delivery of the judgments, Mr. Advocate Dornhorst opened the case for the plaintiffs.

The judgments delivered by his brothers on the Bench were very similar.

MR. JUSTICE WITHERS.

said he could not read the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act of 1890 and our local Ordinance 2 of 1891, without coming to the conclusion that in like circumstances our Court had, subject to anything in the former Act, the same jurisdiction as the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice in England. By Statute 24 Vict., cap. 10, he took it that the High Court of Admiralty was empowered to entertain a suit for damage caused in any waters by a foreign ship to one owned by Her Majesty's subjects, the presence of the ship in any port in England giving it the right to make it answerable in damages. An action against a ship for damages by collision was one *in rem* for the arrest of which the High Court of Admiralty had its own procedure. This procedure was quite outside the sections of the Merchant Shipping Act to which the Attorney-General invited attention when he protested against the local mode of procedure. No rules having been framed under the local Ordinance, the Court was obliged to follow the rules of the Vice-Admiralty Act of 1863.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE

dealt more fully with the law on the subject. He ruled that 24 Vic. c. 10 section 7 had given powers subsequent to the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act. Going on recorded cases such as the case of the Traconia, he held that this Colonial Court of Admiralty had as full jurisdiction to entertain this action against a foreign vessel lying in the harbour of Colombo as the High Court of England in its Admiralty jurisdiction would have to hear and determine a like action against a like foreign vessel lying in a like harbour in England, but that it must have the same regard as that Court to international law and the comity of nations and that the procedure which had been taken under the still existing rules of the Vice-Admiralty Court Act of 1863 was regular.

OPENING OF PLAINTIFFS' CASE.

The first objection in the suit having thus been quashed, Mr. Advocate Dornhorst opened the case of his clients. Their Lordships would find, he said, that there had been filed in the Court under the rules what was called "preliminary acts." These were filed by both parties to the suit, and if the Court would look at them they would find that the parties agreed on a number of points, such as the courses of the vessels, the time and place of the collision, and the mode in which the ships collided. The only issue, as he took it, was whether the Swordsman had its lights burning at the time of the collision and immediately before it, and the evidence he should call would, he submitted and hoped, convince the Bench that all the ship's three lights—the masthead light, and the red and green lights—were burning that night. From what the defendants had stated in their preliminary act, he gathered that what they desired to make out was that they saw no red lights, and that they attributed the collision to the absence of that light and to the presence on the bridge of an uncertificated officer. The Swordsman on the other hand, attributed the collision to the fact that the Gelderland infringed a rule of navigation, and by such infringement the collision was caused, so that he took it that the point to which their Lordships' attention would be chiefly directed was whether the red light was—or was not—burning. If the evidence he should call proved that the light was burning, then he thought their Lordships would have no hesitation in deciding that the Gelderland was at fault in having starboarded her helm instead of porting it. From the admitted course of the vessels their Lordships would see that the Gelderland had the Swordsman on her starboard bow, and, that being so, the rule made it the duty of the Gelderland to have ported her helm and kept out of the Swordsman's way. On the other hand it was admitted in the defendants "preliminary act" that the Gelderland did not port her helm but starboarded her helm, and if their Lordships should find on the evidence that the Swordsman's red light was burning, the rule of navigation he had referred to, he contended, would at once come into play, and the Court would be obliged to hold the Gelderland at fault. The rule he alluded to was published in the "Government Gazette" of August 15th, 1880, and was one of a series of steering and sailing regulations made with the object of preventing collisions at sea, and its effect was that if two ships under steam were crossing so as to involve risk of collision the ship which had the other on her starboard side should keep out of the way of the other. So, if their Lordships decided that the Swordsman's red light was burning they would be compelled to hold under this rule that

THE GELDERLAND WAS TO BLAME,

because they admitted that they starboarded their helm, which meant to say they did just the opposite of what they should have done under the rule. Supposing, too, that the other side contended that they thought they were overtaking the Swordsman and that the light they saw was the Swordsman's stern-light, even then it was the Gelderland's duty to keep out of the way, and the only way in which she could do it was by porting her helm or altering her course to starboard. This was shown by Rule 20 of the same rules, which stated that it was the duty of an overtaking ship to keep out of the way of the vessel she was overtaking. He might also refer to Rule 22, which said :—"Where by the above Rule one of two ships has to keep out of way, the other shall keep her course," and this brought him to a point which was disclosed in the defence, namely, the presence on the bridge of an uncertificated officer. That would be admitted by the plaintiffs, and he would admit there and then in his opening that they had on their bridge at the last watch a native of Manila by name Palmis. He was a man of large nautical experience. He had served on a P. and O. boat and in other steamer lines, and the Captain of the Swordsman had assured himself of his competency to take the watch. It might be matter for comment and even for censure that the Captain did put him on the bridge, but it was satisfactory to know that he did what the most competent certificated master of a vessel would have done under the circumstances—he kept his course,—and that was why he referred the Court to Rule 22. Therefore, while the fact of his presence might form ground for censure of the Captain personally, it would in no way form an element in the decision of this action, because it would be proved that Palmis acted just as the most competent certificated master would have done in strictly adhering to the rule of the road at sea. Just at the last moment, when a collision was inevitable, he did alter his course by porting his helm, but while that might look like a departure from the rule he had cited is in no way contributed towards the collision, for if he had not done so the collision would have taken place and could not have been avoided. About the question of liability Mr. Dornhorst assumed—and their Lordships agreed with him—that, that once settled, the assessment of damage would be left to the Registrar, so he did not enlarge on the question of the damage sustained, and he concluded by briefly alluding to the evidence he meant to call, still adhering to his original contention that the main point he had to establish was the fact that the red light of the Swordsman was burning.

AN IMPORTANT POINT

that he mentioned in this connection was that he proposed to call Captain Donnan, who, it was fair to the other side, and fair to their Lordships, to say, acted as one of the assessors in the wreck inquiry, but he did not mean to put to Captain Donnan a single question as to the facts of that inquiry; indeed, he did not think he would be allowed to do so, and in calling him he wished to guard against the supposition that he intended in the least degree to influence their Lordships' decision by means of that inquiry. He should call Captain Donnan because he, and he alone, was able to give a bit of evidence which he thought would be of the utmost assistance to their Lordships in deciding the case. After the inquiry was closed in the District Court, or while it was going on, Captain Donnan went on board the Gelderland in order to test a certain fact which had been deposed to. He got the tri-sail set on board the Gelderland, and he took up his position where the second officer of the Gelderland was on the bridge, and, he believed, if his instructions were correct, that Captain Donnan would be able to say that the man on the bridge of the Gelderland, with its tri-sail set, could not possibly have seen the red light on the Swordsman, for the tri-sail would have hindered his vision entirely. Of course, it might be said that that was a reason or an excuse for the officer on the Gelderland being misled. That might or might not be, but all the same it did not relieve the Gelderland of the consequences of the collision. Passing on, he referred to another case that had been instituted by the officers and crew of the Swordsman for the loss of their personal property, and, after some discussion, the Court held he might lead evidence in regard to that concurrent with evidence in the first action, subject to objections to be made hereafter by the defence.

THE EVIDENCE

was then adduced. The stories of the principal actors in the wreck of the Swordsman, though, have been so frequently repeated in these columns that they need not be printed again. The witnesses called by Mr. Dornhorst were Captain McDermott, Commander of the Swordsman, who spoke as to the loss of his ship through a collision that occurred while he was down below asleep on the morning of the 4th of September ; Henry Fryer, chief mate of the vessel, who gave similar evidence and spoke to the fact that the lamps were trimmed at 11-30 on the night of the collision, as also to the circumstance that when he went below they were burning brightly ; George Sinneker, second mate of the ship, who took the watch following Fryer's, and who also averred that the lamps were burning brightly when he went off watch at 4 a.m., while he gave important testimony by stating that when he ran on deck after the collision he climbed up on to the Gelderland by jumping first on the screen of the Swordsman's red light, and that he noticed that the red light was burning as he passed over the screen ; Francisco Palmis, the uncertificated officer, who was on the bridge when the collision took place, and who proved that he followed regulations by adhering to his course ; and four Lascars, who all spoke to trimming the lamps or attending to them on the night in question, and who all declared that the lights burned satisfactorily.

At the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Dornhorst said: That is my case, my lord. I have to apologise for not calling Capt. Donnan, but I find I cannot possibly dissociate the evidence that I wished to get from him from anything he might say about the case in the District Court I don't wish to bring that case up here at all. He was a judge in that case, and the first question I should have to put him would be "Having heard the 2nd mate of the Dutch ship give his evidence you went to test that evidence," and so I should have to refer to the case. I must apologise both to your Lord ships and to the other side for having opened that evidence, and I hope your Lordships will blot it out of your memory.

It may be added that another point Mr. Dornhorst, in his opening, said he would establish was not fulfilled, namely, his promise to show that the uncertificated officer acted as the best qualified certificated officer would have done in keeping his course. Mr. Wendt, in examining Captain McDermott, endeavoured to get this evidence on the record, but was objected to by the Attorney-General on the ground that it was an opinion as to the conduct of Palmis, and that such a matter of opinion was for the judge to decide, and not for a witness in the box—a contention which the Court upheld.

The case for the plaintiff closed, and the Court then rose.

The weather in Kulu, though no rain has fallen, is curious for the time of year. There was a thunderstorm with fresh snow to the east on the 3rd, and on the 4th, clouds were gathering all round, fresh snow falling on the mountains to the east, and also on the mountains of Lahoul to the north, the snow coming down low in this direction. But these snowfalls were sporadic only, having all melted by the evening of the 6th. Clouds, however were again gathering on the 7th. The temperature too is unusually low, having been only 47° C. in a closed verandah on the night of the 4th, and 40° C. only on the grass. Everything seems to presage a severe winter.

Three black bears were shot in Kulu on the 2nd in a very unusual place for them, below the high road near the Tikir *baoli* little more than a mile from the Sultanpur tehsil. They were fired at ineffectually by native shikaris, but a native, belonging to the L. G.'s camp, who was armed with a breech-loader, was lucky enough to bag all three ; the third bear charged, but was dropped by a bullet in the head.

Melbourne sets a good example in the matter of refreshments at balls. At one, where a number of young ladies of the "Princess Ida Court" were hostesses, the dainties on the supper-table were all home-made, having been contributed by the girls themselves. The intrinsic excellence of the dishes was proved by the justice done to them, and the taste with which they were arranged made them all the more attractive. The name of the club suggests that intellectual pleasures are by no means neglected by these good girls, who enjoy a dance and cultivate the useful gifts of housewifery.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in December, between Thomas Gordon, Duff of Drummur Castle, Keith, and Mildred Mabel, youngest daughter of the late E. C. Walker and of Mrs. Walker of St. Peter Cottage, Rickmansworth, and Villa Antoinetto, Cannes.—*Morning Post.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

ENTERTAINMENT AT INDORE.

On Thursday last, November 9th, His Highness the Maharaja gave a ball, at the Lal Bagh Palace, to celebrate the birthday of his son, Prince Tookojee Rao Holkar. No expense or trouble had been spared to make the entertainment worthy of the occasion. The beautiful gardens were ablaze with light. Chinese lanterns had performed acrobatic wonders, and dangled from impossible branches, gazing down on the dark background of the shrubberies, thickly inlaid with little gems of lesser lights. On the broad gravel sweep in front of the Palace, arches had been erected, bearing appropriate inscriptions of welcome. These were illuminated with the electric light, and all the lines of the building itself had been picked out with a tracery of candescent lamps. But if the gardens were beautiful, not less so was the interior of the Palace, which, under the untiring supervision of Captain and Mrs. Franks, assisted by Mrs. Thomson, had been charmingly decorated.

It would be difficult perhaps to find a building anywhere which could lend itself more gracefully to what the Greeks would call the *paverga* of dan cing, than does the Lal Bagh. A perfect network of rooms and verandahs surrounds the ballroom, and those had been adopted with rare skill to the various needs they were called on to supply. Bright chandeliers shed their rays on refreshment tables in one room, and card tables in another, while the gentler hues of fairy lamps invited confidences in luxurious little bowers, where tactful palms did silent sentry go.

The large hall on the ground-floor had been devoted to the service of supper, and this, too, was a triumph of of artistic decoration. The double row of pillars which support the roof were wreathed in red and gold. In the side aisles the same red and gold formed an appropriate setting for the trophies of arms which were displayed upon the wall. Abundance of plants reached from the floor to the dado, while the delicate outline of clusters of bamboo, towering to the ceiling, insensibly relieved the eye, and softened the brilliancy of the brighter colours. At either end of the hall was an inscription in gold letters on the dark blue ground : "Prince Tookojee Rao Holkar, many happy returns of the day, 9th November 1893."

Guests began to arrive shortly after nine o'clock : those who came from Mhow being brought by a special train which deposited them at a siding quite close to the Lal Bagh, where number of carriages were in readiness to convey them to the Palace.

The Maharaja received the company in a drawing-room upstairs, where they also had the opportunity of being introduced to the young Prince, who in spite of his tender years, was present on this occasion, to do honour to the guests who had been invited to celebrate his birthday.

Dancing commenced almost immediately, and with a first-rate floor and capital music, went on merrily up to supper time, when an adjournment was made to the hall below. Here it was a matter of great regret to every one to learn that the Agent, Governor-General and Mrs. Crosthwaite, were unable to be present. Mr. Crosthwaite, though suffering from a chill, had hoped to be well enough to come, but was reluctantly obliged at the last minute to abandon his intention, and deputed Captain Newmarch, First Assistant, to fill his place.

At the close of supper the Maharaja rose and proposed the toast of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, coupling with it the name of the Prince of Wales, whose brithday, it will be remembered, falls on this date. When this toast had been loyally honoured, Captain Newmarch, after briefly alluding to the regrettable absence of the Agent, Governor-General, said on his behalf :—

"I ask you to join me in drinking the health of our host this evening, His Highness the Maharaja of Indore, and in wishing him a long and happy life and a prosperous rule over his State.

"There is another toast which I have to propose, in which I am sure you will all heartily join, the health of His Highness' son, the young Prince Tookojee Rao Holkar, whose brithday we have been invited to join in celebrating. The presence of so large a gathering is a proof, if any were needed, of the cordial and friendly relations which exist between his Highness the Maharaja and the British Government, and, I may say, all British officers who have the pleasure of his Highness' acquaintance. I am sure that I can speak for you as well as for mys elf, and can assure the Maharaja that the young Prince has our best wishes, and that we heartily join with the Maharaja in celebrating his birthday.

"The Bala Sahib is of so tender an age, that it is impossible for me to tell you much about his ability and capacity. I am assured, however, that he shows signs of remarkable intelligence, and I know that the Maharaja has resolved to spare no pains or expense to bring him up and educate him, so as to fit him for the important position which he may hereafter have to occupy."

The toast was received with great enthusiasm, and the Maharaja then, through his Minister, replied :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the very kind way in which you have drunk the health of myself, and my son and heir. I trust that the good wishes expressed for the welfare of my son may all be fulfilled, and that for many years to come it may be my good fortune to see a gathering like the present assembled to celebrate each successive occasion."

After the speeches a return was made to the ballroom, where dancing was commenced again, and kept up with renewed energy till a late hour, when the calls of the special train rendered departure a necessity. Nothing could have been more successful than the whole entertainment was from first and last. Everything that could contribute to the enjoyment of the numerous company had been carefully foreseen and provided for, and it must always be a source of satisfaction to the Maharaja to feel that the first introduction of his son and heir to society was from every point of view a real and unqualified success. It is a circumstance full of good omen to the State that this first introduction of the young Prince to the duties of public life comes almost contemporaneously with an event which marks an epoch in the forward progress of the State. During the past eighteen months a handsome new college has been in course of construction at Indore. This will shortly be opened, and it is rumoured that further festivities may be looked for on that occasion, as part of the ceremony of inauguration. The building, on which a large sum of money has been spent, is well worthy of the State, and has commanded considerable attention. It will always stand out as a lasting memento of the strong personal interest which His Highness has consistently manifested in advancing the welfare of his subjects.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 14.

Lilly, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Kamptee.

November 15.

Smith, Surgn-Major, Ms. A M S, on leave, from Bangalore.
Manderson, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.

November 15.

Barnard, Brigdr-Genl, Bengal Staff, on completion, from Jubbulpore.
Watson, Lt, Bengal, R A, on furlough, from Kohat.
Weston, Col, Ms, late 22nd Infy, on leave, from Bellary.
Bapshawe, Lt, Ms, 8th Regt, on furlough, from Bellary.
Rogers, Col, Bengal, H P, on leave, from Luc

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Earl of Sheffield, who has gone to Egypt, expects to be back in England for the cricket season next year. He is a great patron of the game, and although, unlike Lord Harris and Lord Hawke, he does not play himself, yet he takes the keenest interest in the game. Sheffield Park, the family place in Sussex, is chiefly known on account of its cricket-field, which is the finest private ground in England. Although seldom seen in the House of Lords, as Viscount Pevensey, he was a well-known member of the Commons, where he sat for East Sussex from 1857 to 1865. Previous to entering Parliament he served a few years in the diplomatic service, first as Attache to the Legation at Copenhagen, and afterwards in a similar capacity at Constantinople. He is as popular in Australia as in this country, and his genial face is as well known on the Sydney cricket-field as it is at Lord's and the principal cricket centres of England. He is in his sixty-second year.

Dr. Playfair, who attended Princess Marie of Roumania at her recent accouchement, has left Sinaia for London. Before his departure he was presented by the King with a magnificent gold snuff-box and the insignia of a Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Roumania.

Mr. Corney Grain declares that he often plans new sketches at evening parties while he is being shaved. Miss Hope Temple composes many of her songs whilst riding about in hansom cabs; and Sir Arthur Sullivan has been known to compose numbers for his operas on the backs of envelopes as he rode from one friend's house to another.

The Buddhists of Japan says Church Bells, are fighting desperately against Christianity. They are organising salvation armies and moral associations, buying up timber so that churches cannot be built, seeking to persuade hotelkeepers not to lodge Christians, and in some cases they are resorting to orce, destroying chapels and other buildings.

A Wigan clergyman, speaking at Liverpool Diocesan Conference, said that in his schools he had a bright and clever secular teacher, who was so ignorant of gospel truth that, when asked who betrayed our Saviour, replied St Peter, and subsequently corrected himself when he (the minister) expressed astonishment at such ignorance by declaring it was Julius Cæsar.

The Society papers are not yet satisfied with the Duchess of York's bows. One of them remarks that the Duchess's recent public apprearances do not show that she has made much improvement in the art of bowing gracefully. It was quite painful, we are told, to watch the awkward jerky little bows with which the Duchess acknowledged the enthusiastic reception accorded to the Royal pair at Edinburgh and York.

As was expected the London blackmailing case will not come into the Law Courts. The ladies have been allowed to betake themselves to America with their plunder. The chief lady was the principal in a suit for breach of promise against an aged M.P., a few years ago, when the jury disagreed. As the name of the Duke of York has been freely mentioned as the Prince who was blackmailed to the tune of £7,000, it may be well to mention that in point of fact the victim was a French Prince.

Dr. Jameson, who is now "bossing" the operations against Lobengula, is best known as Dr "Jim." He is an Edinburgh man. Strange stories of his dash and cleverness and adventures when a youth are told. He was educated for the medical profession. His first interview with Lobengula was in a professional capacity, when he had the good fortune to cure the King of a severe illness. This secured for him the concession which paved the way for the march of pioneer force into Mashonaland. Dr. "Jim" is very popular.

It is now very probable (says the Manchester Courier's London correspondent) that the successor to Sir Arthur Blackwood, at the Post Office, will be found in Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the present Secretary of the National Debt Office. Mr. Arnold Morley is known to be very strongly in favour of the appointment. There can be no doubt as to the great administrative ability or experience of Sir Charles. There are few men in the public service who have worked with more honour or distinction; still it is certain that the appointment will not give general satisfaction in the Post Office itself.

Madame Patti has sailed for New York by the Lucania, from Liverpool, and she made her first appearance, this season, at the Carnegie Music Hall, on November 9, in a miscellaneous concert including the third act of Gounod's "Faust." On November 11 she will give her first matinee, the second act of "Marta" being in the programme. These excerpts from operas will be sung in costume, but without dramatic action. Madame Patti will afterwards go on tour, singing at upwards of forty concerts in the principal cities of the United States, and not return ing to England until April.

It is not to be assumed (writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian) that because Mr. Gladstone is coming to town earlier than he intended, he will, therefore, be by any means a regular attendant during the autumn sitting. As was pointed out several weeks ago, he intends to leave the main matter of the session to the control of Sir William Harcourt. Personally, the Primer would perfer to be on the spot, but the strongest possible family influence is being brought to bear on him to induce him to give up the idea. To this end the much regretted illness of Sir Andrew Clark also points. Without the constant advice of his trusted physician, even Mr Gladstone is nervous about his health, and it seems, unfortunately, only too probable that Sir A. Clark will be unable to attend to his patients as usual for at least several weeks to come.

The French people, even on the most solemn occasions, can scarcely restrain their animosity towards Germany. In describing the funeral of Marshal MacMahon in Paris the Times' correspondent tells us that one after another in quick succession carriages drove up to the Madeleine, and the representatives of all that is distinguished in France, and of several of the Powers of Europe, descended in full dress uniform and mounted the steps in sight of many thousands of people. Scarcely a word was spoken by the crowd. There was the green of Italy, the brilliant red of England, and finally, an apparition which sent a visible shiver through the great mass, though not a cry was uttered; Count Munster, with head bare, stepped from his carriage with an officer of Hussars in red, and behind him two superb white Cuirassiers, one wearing the Silver, the other the Golden Eagle. The representatives of Germany preceded up the steps two lackeys, who carried the great wreath offered by William II. to the General defeated at Sedan. The letter "W." gleamed in white flowers from violets and tea roses.

A rumour has found currency that Mr. Sexton will shortly accept office under the Government of Ireland. The post designed for him by the Chief Secretary is that of Commissioner of National Education, an office to which is attached a salary of £1,500 a year.

The very last new portrait of the Princess of Wales has been issued during the week, and it is selling enormously. It represents Her Royal Highness as a little older, a little sadder but more beautiful than ever. It is the very first portrait of the Princess (writes a London correspondent) which represents her without the throat being covered up.

Zadkiel, in his new Almanac, reveals the real cause of the Victoria disaster. The Victoria was lost because the Admiralty resolutely sets its face against the study by our naval officers of the truths of astrology. She was foredoomed, for she was launched at a most inauspicious moment, when the evil planet Saturn was in the meridian and evilly configurated with the Sun and Mars.

The sins of Jabez continue to rise up against him. The liquidators of the Liberator and allied companies have now discovered that Jabez Balfour had accumulated for his personal use a large and choice cellar of wines, spirits, and liqueurs. He was also an habitual profligate; his mistress, his three children, and his many miscellaneous female victims have all applied to the liquidators of the Liberator for assistance since Jabez Balfour disappeared.

Talking with a theatrical manager from over seas, I was startled (says a London correspondent) to learn the desperate condition of affairs among the actor folk in the United States. He tells me that when he left New York City about a fortnight ago telegrams were arriving from all parts of the country reporting the failure of travelling companies, and requesting money to get back to the East. In New York City over 3,000 actors and actresses are seeking work, while Philadelphia and Boston dramatic agencies report over 1,000 names on their books open to engagements at terms 25 per cent. under those asked last season. Henry Irving's success under such a condition of affairs is simply marvellous, and is wonderful tribute to his genius. Of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal's prospects he speaks guardedly, insisting that "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" will offend the class from which the Kendals have, in times past, drawn their audiences, while the play is too moral in its lesson for a less conservative portion of the American public.

The Rev. John Morris, who died suddenly while preaching at Wimbledon, on Sunday, at the age of sixty-seven, was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and also at the English College, Rome, after he had joined the Roman Catholic Church. He had acquired much historical and antiquarian knowledge, and was the author of several works on the Reformation period, and of a Life of St. Thomas a Becket. He was at one time private secretary to Cardinal Wiseman, and at the time of his death he was engaged on a life of that ecclesiastic.

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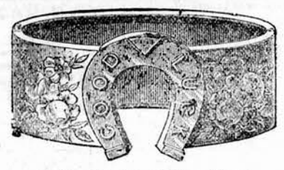

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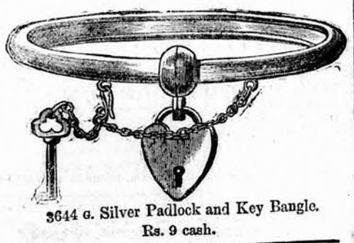

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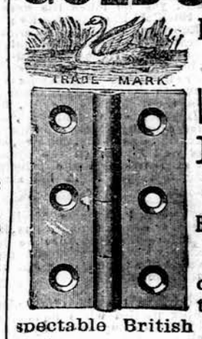

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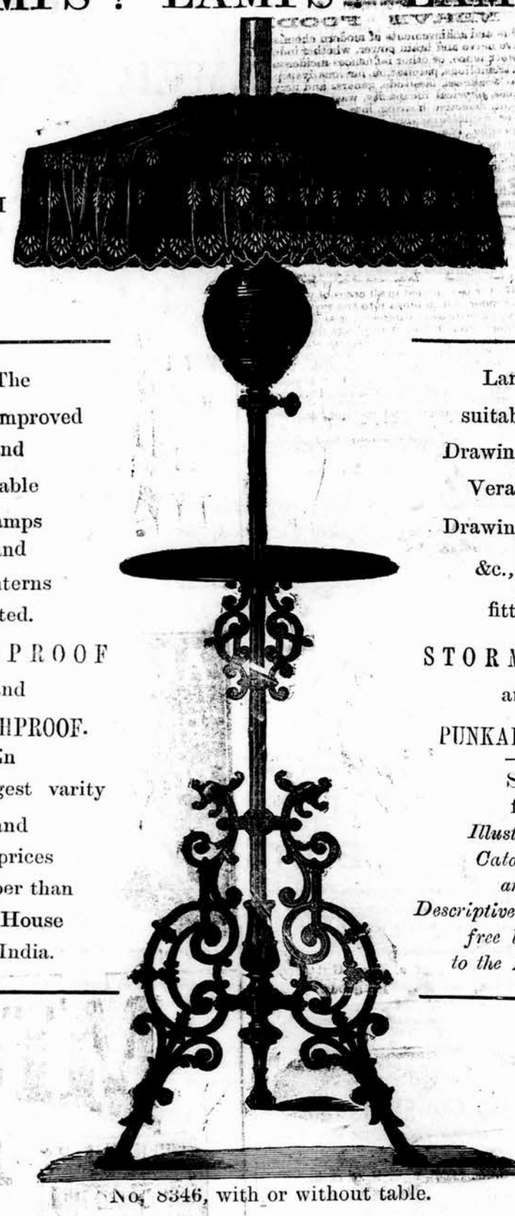

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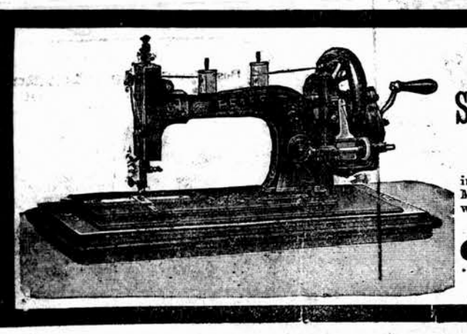

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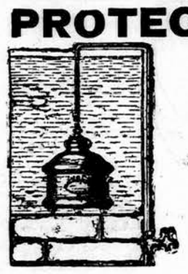

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